FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

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CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE

This Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of education is taught in the Institute, and the number of Scholars warrants the belief that no school in the country furnishes greater facilities for the acquisition of knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for a full and liberal literary course, and with the usual addition of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Tuition per month in the Institute $2; good Board can be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 23 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d class $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For further particulars the public is referred to our Circular, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Secty
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98-tf

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.

Mrs. HARRINGTON, Principal.
Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
Mr. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

The Spring Session of this School opened January 9th and will close June 24.

The respective Scholarship and Department will be determined, and no Student found to be of a better grade on return to the Institutions.

Special Religious Lectures will be delivered before the School.

Tuition $5, $7 50 per month.
Music Departments $8, $10, $12 50, and $15.
Extras: Music $15 per Session; Drawing, Painting and Embroidery $5 each.

For further information address the Principal at Fayetteville, N. C.

Feby. 1, 1854 [93-2m

WANTED,

IN HIRE for the ensuing year a small Carriage Horse. Apply at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for which the highest price in cash will be given. Application to be made immediately.

A good horse and of good character only is wanted. Inquire at this Office.

Jan. 16, 1854 tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale Three Stores on Market street, the one occupied by C. E. Hinsdale, one by Hasbrook & Co., and the other by T. H. Howey, also recently occupied by C. DuPre & Co., and others, on the East side Princess streets, and extending Princess street towards the river. A lot on the street running to the river, including a wharf called Berry Wharf; a lot on the corner of Ann streets, the store-house now occupied by Hasbrook & Co., and the other by T. H. Howey; also a lot on the corner of Third and Princess streets, the Public Ale House and Lot, a Lot on Green street extending to Boundary, and that Lot on which the Old Poor House, on Boundary street; also the residence on Masonboro' Sound, and about 1000 acres of land near Elizabeth River, in Brunswick county.

Also the property, or such portion thereof as shall not have been disposed of previous to that time, will be offered at public auction in Wilmington, on the second day of March next.

DANIEL B. BAKER
Jan. 1, 1854 92-tf

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

The subscribers are receiving a large Stock of Fall and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and customers, thus enabling him the better to adapt purchases to the market. The stock is entire, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring stores as regards quality, style and price, and is much more attractive than is generally found in country stores. An enumeration of the Goods would be too much to give. It is only necessary to say any article in their line may be found here.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner
Sept. 12 82-tf

1200 acres of Land for sale.

The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen on South River. The Lands are adapted to the culture of Cotton and Timber. There is a good Saw and Grist Mill on the premises, with Buhrstone Wheels in order, and never failing stream. A first rate Dwelling, with all necessary out-houses. Also a large quantity of good Swamp land, some under cultivation, and a large body to be cleared. Terms liberal, a short credit, and good security required. Any person wishing to buy lands will find it to give the land and premises a look, as elsewhere. The payments will be made accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE
Green's Bridge, Nov. 8, 1853. 14-tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LUCAS & FRY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. P. Fry is fully authorised to settle the business of the late firm. Persons indebted will please call and settle by the first of January next, as it is very desirable that said firm should be closed immediately. We, the subscribers, return our thanks for the liberal patronage extended to the late firm, and hope that the same may be continued to the present.

LUCAS & FRY
Cumberland county, N. C., Jan. 16, 1854 66-6t

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers, have this day entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name of LUCAS & HAYWOOD.

We hope that the friends of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods as low as any house in this country.

H. G. LUCAS.
WM. R. HAYWOOD.
Fayetteville, Jan. 16, 1854 66-6t

$5 Reward.

On the 4th day of January 1853, I hired a Boy by the name of Robert to John A. Williams, Esq. Some time last fall he ran away from Williams, and I have been informed he is now working about Fayetteville. Said boy is about 21 years of age, is an active, good looking fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible story. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or Evans, Esq.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.
Jan. 1, 1854 65-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1854.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Gen. Alfred Dockery Nominated.

We learn by Telegraph, that the Convention was well attended; that the Hon. RICHARD S. DONNELL was selected as its President; and that on Wednesday morning, after a full and free consultation among the Delegates, Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY, of Richmond County, was *unanimously* nominated as the Whig Candidate for Governor.

We congratulate our Whig friends on this auspicious result. ALFRED DOCKERY is as generally known, personally and politically, as any man, probably, in the State. He needs no eulogy from us; but we cannot help saying, that we have known him for many years as a gentleman of unspotted integrity, the maker of his own way in the world, successful in all his career, because he pursued right purposes by right means; because when he put his hand to the plough he never looked back, but pushed right on, with a zeal and energy which "knew no such word as fail." A plain farmer, with no advantages of early education, he yet has few equals as a public speaker, because he possesses a sound judgment, a great fund of good common sense, much practical knowledge, derived from observation and reading, and always marches up straight forward to the purpose he has in hand. He is a true Whig, capable of leading the Whig party to victory. *He has never been beaten*, and will not be beaten now, we think; for he is the man to unite the Whig party, and bring its full strength to the polls. He comes from the only part of the State which has never received any of the higher political honors which the Legislature or the people have had the power to confer.

To us his nomination is altogether acceptable. It is exactly that which we have desired ever since the last Gubernatorial election. This paper will therefore give to it a cheerful and a hearty support.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.—We hasten to publish this very able speech. By a careful comparison of the reports of it given respectively by the Union and the Globe, (the official Reporters of the Senate,) we have been enabled to correct many gross errors in each; so that our print of the speech is far more correct than either of the official reports.

We have never seen a more conclusive argument than this on the points discussed by Mr. Badger. His historical review of the faithlessness to the Missouri compromise of Mr. Chase and other Northern members who are now contending for the sacredness of its obligation, is perfectly overwhelming. It is placed beyond dispute, that it is not the North which has a right to complain of the non-observance of that compromise; for it is the North itself which has violated it, and against the strenuous opposition of the South. The outcry of the North, therefore, flooding the halls of Congress with remonstrance and speaking through Legislatures, public meetings, and the press, is the result either of gross ignorance or gross hypocrisy.

The Wilmington Journal has at last discovered that Gov. Manly denied the whole story of his having made a speech advocating a change of the federal for a white basis. But it pretends that the denial is unworthy of belief, and that the people said so by refusing to elect Gov. Manly. Now we have always understood the Locofoco press and party to contend that Gov. Reid beat Gov. Manly on the strength of Free Suffrage. We will, as soon as we can find room, do justice to Gov. Manly and the Whig party by publishing his letter of 1850 which makes it clear enough, that he never made such a speech as was described by the Rockingham certifiers.

CONGRESS.—On Monday, the Nebraska debate was continued, by Mr. Pettit in the Senate and Mr. Ewing in the House.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Baltic, at New York on Monday, brings three days later news from Europe.

The Czar's final proposals had been rejected by the four Powers, and England and France were making active preparations for war.

Several of the Cunard steamers have been taken to convey British troops to Constantinople.

The Russian Ambassador left Paris on the 5th inst and the English and French Ministers have been ordered to withdraw from St. Petersburgh.

Flour has declined 9d. to 1s. Wheat 3d., and Corn 1d. Cotton has advanced 1d.

A Town Meeting in Wilmington, and the Chamber of Commerce of that town, have adopted, respectively, resolutions of thanks to Mr. Badger for his successful efforts in procuring the passage through the Senate of a bill making an appropriation for removing the obstructions to the Bar.

A LOST MAIL.—The mail bag made up at Raleigh on Tuesday night, with letters and papers for this place and the surrounding counties, was lost off the mail wagon. Fortunately it was found next morning near Banks's, and brought here today.

In Congress, on Monday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, from which it appears that 134,704,392 acres of the public domain have been donated by Congress for school, military, railroad and other purposes. Virginia got none of it.—*Rich. Whig.*

Nor did North Carolina ever get an acre.

The Steamer Wetumpke, on her passage from New Orleans to Montgomery, was sunk on the 15th inst. by collision with the steamer Magnolia. Two or three lives and a heavy cargo were lost.

SPEECH OF MR. BADGER,

In Senate, February 16th,

ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. President, like my friend from Massachusetts, [Mr. Everett,] I had strong, and, to my mind, insuperable objections to this substitute as it was originally reported from the Committee on Territories, upon the ground that I thought it did not effectually provide for maintaining the public faith of the United States towards the Indians, who have possessions within the boundaries of these Territories. Like him, I felt and feel that every measure of justice and of kindness and consideration should be extended to the remnants of those bands, originally powerful and warlike, once possessed of large portions of the original States of the Union, but now dwindled in numbers and enfeebled in power, who have, under our authority, been gathered upon these Territories west of the Mississippi, far from the original homes of their ancestors, under a guarantee that they should not be dispossessed of their new homes. I thought the substitute as originally reported did not, in effect, provide for requiring from these Indian tribes a free and voluntary consent before this territorial government should be established over them. Not doubting at all that it was the intention of the honorable chairman of the committee who reported this bill to afford such guarantees for a free consent on the part of the Indians, and to assure them of the exercise of a real free-will in determining upon the question, I still thought that, as the bill stood, there would be no guarantee to accomplish that purpose. I thought, and I still think, that if we suppose these territorial governments established, and the governors of the Territories, respectively, made, *ex officio*, the Indian superintendents, with all the means and appliances of these territorial governments brought to bear with, in fact, overpowering force upon the exercise of the will of these tribes, it would be but a mockery to ask them to consent when the practical power of refusal was, in substance, withheld. Therefore, had the substitute remained in its original condition, no earthly consideration would have induced me to give it my support; for I consider a fair and untainted reputation, as it is the most valuable possession of an individual in private life, the strongest safeguard of the nation.

But, sir, that bill, upon the suggestion of the Indian Committee, upon amendments proposed by its chairman, has been relieved of these obnoxious provisions; and, I think, does substantially assure to us the exercise of a free, independent will on the part of the Indian tribes. All control over them is entirely taken from the territorial authority, and though geographically they are included within the bounds of these Territories, politically they are, to all purposes, out of them, and are not, in any respect, brought into contact with, or to have any transactions of business or dealings with, the territorial authorities as such. The full, entire, and complete jurisdiction of the President of the United States, and the officers of his appointment, irrespective entirely of territorial organization, is continued and reserved. The acts passed for their security are reenacted and reaffirmed, and every reasonable precaution has been made to satisfy that plain demand upon our honor, that what is asked of them they shall be at liberty to refuse.

I know—and every gentleman is obliged to know—that every Indian tribe is more or less subject to influences in the transaction of business respecting their condition and their property which it is not in the power of Congress to entirely dissipate and remove. It is possible that the President of the United States, acting under the authority conferred upon him by law, and reserved to him by this bill, may appoint agents who shall be guilty of most unworthy contrivances, means of compulsion, or arts of persuasion, which may result in really depriving the Indian of the fair and just exercise of his own independent will. But, sir, I am not to presume that any such use will be made of the power, and a President who would be guilty of such conduct would be justly handed down to posterity with indelible ignominy upon his character, and stand recorded to the remotest ages as a reproach to the character of the country that gave him birth and honored him with its confidence. As this is not to be presumed and is not to be believed, I say that I think all reasonable precautions have been taken which can be demanded from us to insure a fair, and just, and free exercise of the power of assent on the part of these Indians.

Again, Mr. President, I sympathized in the view expressed by my friend from Massachusetts, [Mr. Everett,] that perhaps there was no necessity for immediate action in respect to the establishment of these Territories—that we might, without any serious detriment to the public good, have allowed the present state of things to continue a few years longer. But, then, with him I agree that it is at last but a question of time. The very necessities of the case, the developments of the country, our acquisitions on the Pacific, the rush of the population with or without the approbation of Congress, render it but a question of time. I am far from being certain but that it is better—that being, I think, practically, the undoubted state of things—that we should, by some temperate add wise legislation, endeavor to do effectually now what perhaps we may not be able to accomplish ten years hence in the restraining influences of our laws over this population; and that, upon the whole, it is not at all unlikely that it is for the interest of the tribes themselves that we should now adopt the proposed legislation.

The public faith, then, Mr. President, being, as I think, sufficiently relieved from all just imputation, the question with regard to time being one of comparative unimportance, and, for reasons I have mentioned, not one, at all events, strongly against the present adoption of some just system in reference to these Territories, the question then arises, Are the proposed provisions of this bill such as should induce us to reject it, or such as commend it to our approbation?

Every one must be aware that the real, the substantial, the whole question involved in the consideration of this bill arises upon the provision which has been incorporated into it, as an amendment, upon motion of the gentleman at the head of the Committee on Territories, respecting the power of legislation over the subject of slavery. It is supposed by gentlemen on both sides of the chamber that the amendment made on motion of the senator from Illinois gives an entirely objectionable character to this bill, and we are invoked to refuse to give it our sanction because it involves a violation of the plighted faith of the nation. And it is said that this provision is the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; that that repeal is to violate the common understanding by which the different portions of the Union became bound to each other thirty years ago; and that, therefore, we cannot adopt that provision consistently with the principles of good faith. Now, if that is so, I, for one, say, without hesitation, that nothing can be a compensation to us for a violation of the principles of good faith; and, then, we have to consider whether any such violation is involved in this provision.

I propose to show that it is not a violation of good faith; that the language of the amendment, as incorporated into the bill, is true in fact; that the consequence deduced from it, in this particular provision, is a just consequence; and that the declaration that the Missouri Compromise is inoperative and void is the appropriate method and language that should have been used for the purpose of producing the effect designed by the bill.

In order to do this, it becomes necessary to weary the Senate by recalling their attention a little to the nature and history of the Missouri Compromise.

The nature of that compromise has been, I think, signally misunderstood. It is an act of legislation, and it is necessary to recur to the language in order to understand with clearness its intended effect and operation.

It is the last section of an act passed on the 6th day of March, 1820, "to authorise the people of Missouri to form a constitution and State government and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain Territories."

That act authorizes a meeting of the convention, in the month of June following, to consider the propriety of adopting a State constitution, and, if the convention should deem it proper, to adopt a State constitution; and if that constitution should be republican in its terms, according to the constitution of the United States, the State was to be admitted upon an equal footing with the original States. Then, at the conclusion comes this section:

"That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36° 30' north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited" [with a proviso for the restoration of fugitive slaves.]

Now sir, my honorable friend from Connecticut, [Mr. Smith,] in the argument which he offered here, said that that prohibition was, upon the face of it, intended to apply to territorial organizations, and not to States. To me it is plain that it was intended to apply to all organizations of government, whether States or Territories. In the first place, the expression is, "all that territory." What territory? Not a territorial organization; not a portion or district of country in which a political government had been established under the authority of the United States; but obviously the word territory used in the sense of land or domain—all that domain which the United States acquired by cession from France.

Well, in regard to all that territory, all that domain, what is the provision of that section? That slavery and involuntary servitude shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited. Without reference to any mutations in the political condition of the domain, it is to be forever prohibited.

Again: aside from the absurdity of supposing that this strong emphatic language, "*forever prohibited*," was intended to mean until they became States, how can you, upon any system of interpretation, make consistent with the view offered by the Senator from Connecticut, the exception "of the State contemplated by this act?" If the enactment was to prohibit slavery in the territorial political organizations, and not in the States, how does it happen that out of the territorial organizations is excepted the very State which that act provides should come into the Union?

But, then, the history of the times shows us what this provision meant. It was a contest whether Missouri should not be compelled by her constitution to exclude slavery. The antagonism was between those who said that Missouri should be allowed to do as she pleased and those who said that she should be controlled in regard to what she should do when she came into the Union. The arrangement effected was to do—what? Not to leave to Missouri a privilege which everybody admitted she had, but to leave to Missouri a right which she claimed, the existence of which right was denied, and to relieve her from the restriction or condition which it was proposed by the opponents of the extension of slavery to impose upon her admission into the Union.

But Mr. President, the meaning to be gathered out of it is clear (entirely independent of these two sources for ascertaining its sense,) if we recur to the corresponding provision introduced into the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas:

"New States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri Compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited."

That is the clear construction put by Congress in the year 1845 upon the meaning and interpretation of that exclusion contained in the act for the admission of Missouri, passed in 1820. The one applies as a restriction to States, expressed by name as States, and the other is a perpetual restriction upon certain described territory or domain without the slightest reference to the political mutations through which it might pass.

In the next place, Mr. President, I think it is abundantly evident that the Missouri Compromise was founded upon a certain principle. Now, my friend from Massachusetts said that he did not see how this language could be with correctness used; that the restriction in the 8th section of the Missouri bill was inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention established by the legislation of 1850. I think my friend errs. I understand by principle any fundamental truth, any original postulate, any first position from which others are deduced either as principles or rules of conduct. For example: It is obvious that this principle, postulate, fundamental truth, or original position, was assumed in 1820 in the passage of this act, to wit: that Congress had power to establish a geographical line, and to permit slavery on one side and exclude it on the other; and, further, that it was expedient that such a line should be selected and such an exclusion and permission attached to it; and, therefore, out of these two propositions followed the enactment contained in that statute; that above 36 30 slavery should be prohibited and with the implication that south of 36 30 it might exist. That is exactly the view I have of what is meant in the amendment which has now been incorporated into the bill by the expression, "principles of non-intervention as recognised by the legislation of 1850." Some original truth, some proposition admitted or assumed as being within the power of legislation, and some position of expediency to use it, must always be supposed as the reason or foundation upon which the authoritative rule of conduct is given in the law.

Well, then, what was the course to be taken? Here was an act which assumed to fix a line, and to prohibit slavery on one side and implicitly to admit it on the other side of the line. It applied to States as well as Territories; and it was so intended. It was supposed by the framers of that law that they had power to make it perpetual in its application to States as well as Territories.—That is the first characteristic of it, or rather one characteristic divided into two heads. The next is this: The Missouri compromise law intended to fix it as a rule for all Territories of the United States. It is applied in terms to all that territory which was ceded by France; but we had no other territory. That was all the territory which we then had; whose destiny was to be settled by an act of Congress. Therefore, the further principle involved was this: They intended to compromise and adjust the question between the different portions of the Union then and forever.

Am I right in this? I think so. There is nothing in the act of Congress, there is nothing that I know of in the contemporary discussion in either of the Houses of Congress upon the subject, which goes to show that the two Houses considered that there was something particular in regard to the territory ceded by France; and that what would be right with regard to that would be wrong with regard to territory which might be ceded by another Power. But then we have the Texan annexation commentary upon it. When Texas came into the Union, the Missouri compromise line was taken up and extended through her, as a matter of course; extended as "the Missouri compromise line," under that name, as a compromise line, just as applicable in principle to Texas as to the particular territory to which it had been originally applied. The first was an act of legislation. Of course, it could govern nothing except what we had. The second was an act of legislation. It took up and applied the rule, which was introduced into the first act, under its name of "the Missouri compromise line," to the new territory, as a matter of course.

To my understanding, it is clear that when the Missouri compromise line was established, it was intended to apply to all the territory of the United States. If we had had other territory—acquired from Spain, or conquered from Mexico, or ceded from Mexico at that time—this line would have, of course, extended through it, as I think is demonstrable from the grounds of dictation and resistance on one side and on the other, from the Compromise in which this contest issued, from the reason of the case, and from the subsequent legislation of Congress, for which no reason under heaven can be given except that they were carrying out an established principle.

I think, then, it is plain that the principle of legislation imbodied in the Missouri Compromise is this: that a line in the Territories should be selected, slavery excluded on one side, and implicitly allowed on the other; and as we have acquired territory we have applied that line.

Now, one modification of this existing power, which has been one, I think, not of very long discovery, is this: that in truth and reality any prohibition of the power of a State, either to admit or to exclude slavery, imposed upon it by the government of the United States, must be vain, idle, and inoperative as an act of power. It is obvious, as I have said, that the men of 1820 thought otherwise. Whether they intended or supposed that this obstruction would operate *proprio vigore*, by its own proper efficacy, without further legislation, as an exercise of rightful power on the part of Congress, or whether they expected, as each new State within this domain in which slavery was prohibited should come into the Union, a fundamental condition, as it is called, should be annexed to its admission, and whether they supposed that that fundamental condition would itself operate so as in a proper sense to restrict the power, or would merely impose an obligation of good faith upon the authorities of the State—we know not; but to my understanding it is plain that they intended that prohibition to apply to this domain under all political organizations, for all time, to be carried out in one or other of these methods.

Now, Mr. President, I propose to show that this principle upon which the legislation of 1820 was based was repudiated by the legislation of 1850. I propose to show that it was insisted upon by the southern members of this Senate in many, very many cases, in the application of the Missouri Compromise to States and Territories; that we asked nothing, we sought nothing, but simply the recognition of the Missouri Compromise, as carried still further out in its original principle, and that it was refused us; and that the territorial governments of 1850 were constructed in utter disregard of the Compromise of 1820. And if I can succeed in showing that, I shall then contend that it is unreasonable, it is idle, it is absurd (I use the terms in no offensive sense) that gentlemen should call upon us to maintain a compromise which has been repudiated and disavowed by themselves.

Before, however, proceeding to that examination, I wish to call the attention of the Senate for one moment to what I consider the very small respect that was paid to what is called the Missouri Compromise in less than a year after it was enacted. On the 6th of March, 1820, this bill was approved. Missouri was to come into the Union as one of the States on an equal footing with the others. Well, sir, the convention met; they formed a constitution; they sent it here. Nobody disputed that it was a republican constitution, and the Senate passed a bill immediately for the admission of Missouri, or declaring her admission into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. It went down to the House.—What became of it? It was rejected by the House. And upon what principle rejected? Consider for one moment that we are told that in the session of 1819 and 1820 there was a difficulty about the admission of Missouri, because the representatives of certain portions of the United States wished to dictate to that State the exclusion of slavery; and finally it was agreed that that State should be admitted into the Union with the exercise of her own power and discretion upon that subject, provided that slavery should be excluded from the rest of the territorial domain acquired from the cession of France. That was the bargain. Well, then, does it not follow, beyond all doubt, that if that bargain was to be carried out, Missouri should have been instantly admitted after the formation of her constitution? But that was not done. The bill to admit her was rejected, and rejected why? Because she had introduced into her constitution a provision authorizing or directing her legislature to provide by law to prevent the immigration of free negroes and mulattoes into that State. It was insisted that free negroes and mulattoes were citizens of the United States, and had a right, under the constitution of the United States, to go into Missouri; and inasmuch as this prohibition was contrary to the constitution of the United States, they refused to admit Missouri into the Union.

Now, if this provision in the constitution of Missouri was not in violation of the constitution of the United States, she had power to make it, and as far as these objecting representatives were concerned, she had the right to make it. If she did not think that free negroes and mulattoes were the best associates for the white or the black population, she had a right by the provisions of law to select the company, color, and description that should be allowed to come within her borders; and, therefore, it was an attempt to impose a new condition upon the State in defiance of a solemn compact, whose holiness has been so much invoked and pressed upon us. Then, on the other hand, if these people were citizens of the United States, did not every body know that they had rights under the constitution of the United States which were withheld by this provision of the Missouri constitution, and hence that it was absolutely void? It was, therefore, a needless attempt to fasten a new difficulty on this State, and to exclude her from the Union for doing what I believe Illinois and Indiana, and I do not know but other free States, have felt themselves compelled to do in order to preserve the bodies politic, which their public authorities represent, from an insufferable nuisance.

My friend from Georgia [Mr. Toombs] suggests that Massachusetts had a law on her statute-book at that very time prohibiting negroes from coming in; but, then, I suppose it was a very different thing to allow free negroes to come into Massachusetts from turning them over to Missouri.

Well, how at last was the State got in? By this remarkable contrivance. I really think it one of the most remarkable pieces of humbuggery that was ever played off upon any legislature composed of people who had attained the age of maturity. I do not mean those who had arrived at the age of twenty-one years, but who had passed fourteen, if any such could act as legislators. Here comes a joint resolution providing for the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union on a certain condition. What is it?

"That Missouri be admitted upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause of the 26th section of the third article of the constitution submitted on the part of the said State, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of other States of this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States."

In other words, Missouri was admitted upon the fundamental condition that the State should agree that her constitution was not paramount to the constitution of the United States. That was the whole of it. And then remark another thing:

"*Provided*, That the legislature of the said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit it to the President of the United States."

Now, I have pointed out the folly and absolute nonsense of such a condition. I suppose it was best, in that condition, with the requisites to that measure, that the State should declare that the constitution of the United States was and should be actually paramount to the constitution of the State of Missouri; and then that this declaration of what the constitution of Missouri should be, should be ascertained—how? Not by a solemn public act of a convention representing in full sovereignty the people of Missouri, but by a solemn act of the legislature of the State under the constitution, repealing, if necessary, this provision of the constitution.

Mr. EVERETT. Did not Mr. Clay draw up that provision?

Mr. BADGER. I do not know. I think I recollect hearing Mr. Clay once on this floor say, in substance, that he laughed in his sleeve at the idea that people were so easily satisfied.

Mr. BUTLER. I heard him say it.

Mr. BADGER. Now, Mr. President, I propose to come to the inquiry, whether the principle of the legislation of 1820 has not been in fact departed from, overturned, and repudiated. And first, I call your attention to an amendment moved in the Senate to the bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon:

"On motion of Mr. Douglas to amend the bill, by inserting, after the word enacted, that the line of 36° 30' of north latitude, known as the Missouri Compromise line, as defined by the 8th section of the act entitled an act, &c., be, and the same is hereby, declared to extend to the Pacific ocean; and the said 8th section, together with the compromise therein effected, is hereby revived and declared to be in full force and binding for the future organization of the Territories of the United States, in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted."

In August, 1848, the senator from Illinois asked the Senate to recognise and apply the principal, the postulate, the fundamental truth, and assumed position, upon which the legislation of 1820 was based, and to carry it to the Pacific Ocean. Well, it was carried in the Senate—yeas 33, nays 21—as follows, every southern senator voting for it:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Georgia, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalfe, Pearce, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, and Underwood—33.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Breese, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Upham, Walker, and Webster—21.

It went down to the House, and they refused to concur in the amendment. You and I, Mr. President, both know the long night of pain and suffering we passed here for the purpose of considering the question whether that amendment should be insisted upon or receded from by the Senate. I know well that I sat up here one whole night, knowing that a majority of the Senate were resolved to recede, and solely for the purpose—though I would have lost a thousand Oregon bills myself rather than recede—of maintaining what I thought the rights of a majority of this body in determining what should be done in regard to this amendment, when there was an understanding among gentlemen here to continue the discussion until the expiration of the session. I want to show the vote upon receding.

Upon the motion to recede from the third

[*Concluded on 4th page.*]

SPEECH OF Hon. JOHN KERR.

In the House of Representatives, Feb'y 16th,

ON THE NEBRASKA BILL

Mr. Kerr. I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that I have not risen on this occasion for the vain purpose merely of making a display. I have not sought to gratify a passion for public speaking, for I have had enough of that in my time.

I have risen to acquit myself of a high public duty—a duty which I owe to those who sent me here—by an endeavor to vindicate their rights upon this floor, and by making known to them what my sentiments are in regard to a question which, however exciting here, had not been broached before I left home, and was not anticipated by them.

I came here, sir, with no disposition to engage in any political controversy of any character, with any party, or with any person. I have looked upon the storm which has so long raged upon our country, as, in its character, extremely injurious to our institutions. I had longed to see it allayed; and, with many others, both North and South, I rejoiced when the joint counsels of the patriots and sages of 1850 had effected an adjustment of the agitating question, upon which the storm arose, on a basis which, in my judgment, would satisfy the demand of all who acknowledged the obligations of republican principles.

I regarded the basis of the adjustment of 1850 as the only means whereby our national existence could be perpetuated, and the general prosperity promoted. As a southern man, I felt myself specially bound to abide that compromise. I felt that we of the South were peculiarly called upon to insist upon its sacredness. For one, whatever course others might pursue, I resolved that under no circumstances could I be induced ever to co-operate in any attempt to impair its solemn obligations.

It is said now, however, that the spirit of the compromise is violated in the measure which we are considering. If that be so, I am against it. I examined that question anxiously before I made up my opinion. I felt that however important this principle was, however sacred as a fundamental maxim of free government, yet if its assertion at this time violated our *plighted faith*, I would forego its assertion now, and would content myself to yield it as an offering upon the altar of peace and harmony. But for the life of me, I am unable to perceive how any man, having a just regard to the rights of others, as well as his own, can impute a violation of good faith to those who at present insist upon the passage of this measure, as proposed by the Committee on Territories.

What was the adjustment of 1850? How did it originate? As I have just stated, it grew out of a conflict of opinion in regard to this agitating question of slavery. What gave rise to that conflict? It was the claim, upon the part of the majority in Congress, to interfere with the rights of the States in regulating and establishing their own institutions. How was that to be finally settled? In only one way, and that was by a clear, distinct, and unequivocal acknowledgment of the great principle of the right of *the people* to organize their own governments in their own way. In that sense, and that sense alone, the compromise measures of 1850 were a *finality*. With due respect to others, it seems to me to be absurd to call that settlement *a finality* in any other sense. It could not be a finality in any other sense than in that of an actual acknowledgment of the fundamental *principle* on which all our territorial governments should be organized. It *was* an adjustment of *principle*, and in that sense alone it was a finality. As such it has been recognized; as such it has been proclaimed by both the great parties of the country; and as such, for one, I will adhere to it.

Sir, I am a southern man, deeply imbued with southern feelings; and though I do not think that I could be justly charged with a violation of good faith in voting for this bill, on account of any obligation imposed upon me by the adjustment of 1850 or the Missouri compromise, yet I should not have felt myself called upon to make any movement at all in regard to the slavery question at this time, for I had not known that a territorial government was needed for Nebraska; nor do I care whether it is or not. This is a matter of no importance to me or to my constituents. The vindication of a great principle is what I aim at, and what *they* desire. Resting upon our rights, and confiding in the integrity of the people of the United States, trusting to the patriotism of the North as well as the South, we have believed that what we have always insisted upon *is right*, and would, sooner or later, be acknowledged to be so by all true republicans. We have for years maintained simply our own right to do as we pleased in regard to our own government, and the right of other people to do the same. That right hitherto has been too much denied in the North. But the force of truth is constantly manifesting itself, and now, to our gratification, the acknowledgment of our own great fundamental principle is made by northern statesmen. They come and tender us our own principle and form of government for the Territories—which are our common property—and we cannot refuse the offer.

I say nothing here in the spirit of idle boast. Southern pride is too great for that. We have stood up for our rights when we had no support in the North to sustain us. We have maintained this great doctrine when scarcely any northern statesman could be found who was willing to acknowledge its truth. We should prove recreant to our trusts and the interests of the southern States, if, at this time, when the North and the South are well nigh agreed upon it, we were disposed to back out and repudiate the principle upon which we have always insisted, and which we have always urged upon the Union.

You may say what you please for peace and quietness. You may have what geographical lines you please; but there is no other mode under heaven whereby you can have peace and quiet for the country except that now proposed in the Nebraska bill.

I had intended, before I listened to the speech of the honorable gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Stephens,] to go into the history of this Missouri compromise, but to do that now, I think would be unnecessarily to trespass upon the time and patience of the committee. He has placed that matter in its clearest possible light. He has shown the historical fact, that if any party—if any section in this country, has again and again repudiated the Missouri compromise, it is the North which has done it. I had intended to present these facts to the committee, but perhaps I should not have done it so clearly as the gentleman from Georgia. Indeed, I could scarcely hope to say anything so well as he say all things. Be that as it may, however, I will not again travel over the ground he has occupied. He has shown clearly, that the South has never violated any of its pledges. And he has also shown that we have carried out, in good faith, the Missouri Compromise, whenever the question has presented itself, although opposed to its adoption originally.

But, sir, I do not stand here to-day to utter reproaches against any one. It ill becomes an American representative to cast reproaches upon any portion of his fellow-citizens. Personal grievances are not to be *indulged*, and surely they cannot be properly expressed upon this floor. I cast no imputation upon any man nor upon any class of men. I do not call in question the intelligence or the patriotism of the people of the North. My personal intercourse since I have had the honor of a seat upon this floor, with gentlemen from that section of the country, has served but to augment the respect I was disposed to feel for them before I came here. I confide in their intelligence. I confide in their patriotism, and I have great confidence that they will, sooner or later, cooperate with us in carrying out this great American principle which we are now insisting upon, and that we shall again be a harmonious, as we are, unquestionably, now a great and prosperous people.

But, sir, if any man thinks that while defending the institutions under which I live I am a slavery propagandist he mistakes my character. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Campbell] has declared that he is opposed to the policy of making conquests for the purpose of propagating slavery. Will the gentleman pardon me for saying, that to me the remark seemed to have little application to the question in hand. Who on earth is the advocate of making conquests for the sake of propagating slavery? Why, where did the gentleman ever hear of a southern man who was an advocate of conquest for any such purpose?

Sir, I am opposed to conquests. I am opposed to making men slaves who are not already slaves. I am an advocate for republican liberty—for that republican liberty which consists in the right of all States to establish their own governments in their own way; and I am opposed to the establishment of any system or principle among us by which any one section may have and enjoy higher privileges than another. I am for equality of right among all sections, and for that *alone*.

If a State desires to establish a government without domestic slavery, let it do so. It has the republican right to do it. If we, of the South, choose to establish governments with domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the wide domain of our country any portion of our people constituting a State choose to establish a government with domestic slavery, in God's name give them an equal right with those who do not approve that institution—

Mr. Campbell, (interrupting.) If the gentleman will allow me, I desire to know whether he is willing that, in the formation of new slave States, to be formed out of territory belonging to the General Government, there shall be a provision which will bring upon this floor a representation based upon white population merely? and, also, whether he is willing to allow the property of northern men to be represented upon this floor?

Mr. Kerr. I am rather too liege and loyal a citizen of this Government to be unprepared for that question. I stand be the Constitution of my country, and the principles on which it is based. The Federal basis is the basis of republicanism by the judgment of our forefathers, and I intend to go no further than they in giving representatives on this floor.

Mr. Campbell. It was never intended to go further than it was when the Federal Constitution was adopted.

Mr. Kerr. What I say is consistent with the principles of our fathers as embodied in the Constitution of the Government which they framed. Give us but our rights under that Constitution and that Government, and we are satisfied. We ask no more, and we will submit to no less than that.

We want to have equal rights with our northern brethren, under the Constitution of the Government which our fathers established. As a southern man, I insist on this equality of rights. As a southern man, I never will submit to less than equality.

I am, as my colleagues well know, at home considered one of the most ardent of Union men. I have always been devoted to this Union. I regard it as the greatest blessing Heaven ever vouchsafed to a sinning nation. I regard it as the greatest security of human liberty that has ever existed on earth. I regard it as the best means of diffusing the blessings of republicanism throughout the world; as the best and surest means of elevating our species at home and abroad. But thus reverencing it, as I do, loving it with fervent and enthusiastic affection, the moment I discover that it is to be made use of by a dominant majority to oppress that section of the country in which my destiny, in God's providence, has been cast, I trample it in the dust—I join any man, or any force, to pull it down, asserting and proclaiming to the last, "liberty and equality, or death."

I have no idea of adhering to the Union merely to be oppressed by the Union. We are, however, getting to understand each other at last on this question of slavery, and I assure you that there is but one thing which I really fear with respect to it. I am not afraid of politicians as such. I am not afraid of gentlemen whose proper business it is to administer the affairs of this country, or to conduct its legislation, provided that they are not swayed by foreign and baneful influences. For, after all, Mr Chairman, it is not so much the politicians who are agitating and disturbing the country as another class. We are disturbed by influences much more hurtful than any which are merely political. I remember that Lord Lyttleton, in describing the troublous times of the great rebellion in England, makes the following statement:

"To complete the public calamities, a religious fur or mixed itself with the rage of the civil dissentions; more frantic than those, more implacable, more averse to all healing measures. The most intemperate counsels were considered the most pious, and a regard to the law, if it opposed the wishes of these fiery zealots, was deemed irreligion."

Now, sir, no one can look around him in this country, with any degree of coolness, without seeing that *politicians*, in or out of Congress, can well enough understand their duty to their country. They can be very easily convinced of the course which it is proper for them to pursue; but they stand too much in awe of that *balance-holding power*—that party who are guided by religious fanaticism and fury—with whom *intemperate counsels are the most pious*, and who would upturn the Government—who would involve us in blood and carnage—who would bring upon us any calamity which the demon of evil has ever practiced or man endured—rather than forego the gratification of their misguided passions, their misdirected benevolence, their *religious furor*.

Now sir, I beg to state that while I have the utmost respect even for a fanatic when he is sincere, yet I wish to be understood as a southern man; I care not where the majority are, we must plant ourselves upon the Constitution, upon our legal rights, or we never shall be able to make a successful resistance to men under the influence of fanaticism while they have a diabolical end to attain, and who, so far from regarding plighted faith, so far from adhering to contracts or compacts, openly proclaim the principle of a *higher law*—and defy all government and all authority when they come in conflict with the attainment of their unhallowed purposes.

For one, sir, I disdain to hold anything upon so frail a tenure as the will of such men. But we are told that if we supersede the Missouri Compromise measure, the Whig party is broken down. We are also told, that if we pass this bill, we break down the only barrier which the South has against the aggression of the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists of the North; that we destroy those men who have heretofore stood up for southern institutions, in defiance of the current of abolition *influence*. Let me do justice to the honorable men, who, in the North, have stood firmly by the rights of the South, and who have defended us when we were wronged. I honor these men. I never shall speak otherwise than kindly and respectfully of them. I shall be very sorry to co-operate in anything calculated to injure their usefulness. I certainly would not do so, unless thoroughly persuaded that it was required of me by a sense of duty I had no right to disregard.

But, after all, what our northern friends tell us is, that our only security is *in their grace and favor*. Will they insist upon telling southern men that their rights exist only by *the grace and favor of Northern gentlemen?* If that is so, the sooner we part company the better. Grace, sir, is of the utmost importance to mankind—the basis of his highest hope, his eternal happiness. But if I, and the people who sent me here, are to retain our liberty, it must be by the grace of God, and not by the grace of man. I will not, for one, consent to have it said that our rights are secured, not by the strong power of the Constitution, not by the force of reason, not by the impregnable fortress of truth, but by the grace and favor of the northern people.

No, sir, whether Softs or Hards, whether Whigs or Democrats, or by whatever term you designate parties, when you stand up to the principles upon which our Government is based, I, for one, will recognize you as brothers of the same national family. But whenever you establish that, under the Constitution, the South is not to enjoy an equality of privilege with the North, and while you exercise in your own section of country the attributes of sovereignty, and deny the same to the South, it is time to part company. If we continue in such a state of contest, it is time that we dissolved, and that we should establish a Government for ourselves.

But, like the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Stephens,] I have no serious apprehension as to the consequences of the passage of this measure. There can be no greater danger in the future than there has been in the past. The patriotism of the country is equal to every peril; and whenever the hour comes which demands it, you will find our people ready and willing to make personal sacrifices, forgetting every other consideration for the sake of maintaining the union of the States.

I have no disturbing apprehensions, therefore, in regard to the future. I know it has been proclaimed to us, from certain quarters, that agitation will take place. The pulpit has been invoked to forsake its sacred calling, and agitate the political elements. Let them agitate; let them proclaim whatever war and crusade they please against southern rights and southern institutions. The South is able to defend itself; but the South does not despair of support from the North. "Truth," as the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Skelton] remarked, "is mighty, and though crushed to earth, will rise again." I am spared the repetition of that well-known quotation; and I venture to hope, familiar as that gentleman is with this poetical tribute to truth, that he will not fail, sooner or later, to feel its influence, especially when the question is fairly presented in regard to the legal rights of the two sections of the country. I trust that he will perceive and admit that the people, after all, are the best judges of their own government, and that they ought to have the right to establish such as they may deem proper. That is truth; truth of the most sacred character.

The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Skelton] must, sooner or later, cease to agitate, and with a large portion of his northern brethren——

Mr. Skelton, (interrupting.) I have not commenced.

Mr. Kerr. The gentleman says that he has not commenced agitation. But then he told us the other day, if this Missouri compromise was repealed, that there would be great excitement; that northern men should stand up firmly for it; and if this Nebraska bill should pass he did not know what we should stand upon. These were his sentiments, and the sentiments of his friends; or, at least, the substance of what he said, as far as I could gather from his speech, and the speeches of almost every northern man who has spoken upon this subject. They told us that they were to be sacrificed, and that they could not stand the tide of popular indignation——

Mr. Skelton, (interrupting.) Will the gentleman from North Carolina allow me to say one word in this connection? I disclaim any intention of agitation; and, in addition to that, I distinctly stated the other day that I intended to make no threats; that I advocated what I believed to be right, and if defeated that I should quietly submit. I hope no agitation will result from this question. I would be much gratified, if this measure passes, to see the country still resting in peace and security. I do not desire, and I wholly disclaim the desire of seeing any ill will spring up in regard to the settlement of this question.

Mr. Kerr. I am very glad to hear the statement of the gentleman. All I have to say is, that I wish others would agree with him in the same view. While he does not intend to agitate, I would ask him to go one step further, and, if agitation is to commence, to rebuke it. I desire him to say as much as he now says at home, and to stand firmly upon that truth that is always so triumphant; and, sooner or later, he will triumph too.

When I rose, I did not expect to consume the whole of the time allotted to me by the rules of the House. I do not feel as though I ought to detain the committee longer, but there are one or two topics which I have not as yet touched, and which I must briefly advert to before I sit down. I confess I have felt for a long time that there was one source of irritation which has grown out of this slavery question, that will be forever removed by the measure for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas. With the South it is a point of honor. The South feel that, whether slavery can be made profitable or not in any section of our country, we should at least have the privilege of carrying our slaves with us to any of our Territories if we choose. This is with us a matter of *feeling*—a point of honor.

Now, I take it, in this vast Territory of Nebraska slave labor will never be made very profitable. If slaves are carried there at all, I apprehend they will be carried for purely domestic purposes, so that the slaveholding influence in the Government is not likely to be augmented in any degree, if this Nebraska bill passes.

Then why not permit the South to enjoy this privilege? The North is not likely to lose any of its political strength; nor is its influence in the Union likely, in any degree, to be diminished by it. Why, then, hold on to the abstract principle? Why insist that we shall be excluded from the enjoyment of the privileges the northern people enjoy, when it is apparent that such persistance can result in no practical advantage to them, while it is only calculated to irritate the feelings of the South?

Sir, I appeal to the sense of justice of the North; I appeal to their sense of honor; I ask northern gentlemen if anything is to be gained by the course they are pursuing? You are likely to lose nothing by placing us upon an equality with yourselves in respect to these Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. From their position they will always remain anti-slavery States. I can see no principles in the world upon which the course of the North, in reference to these measures, can be justified. I can discover no motive for such a course, unless it be to gratify the feelings to which I have already referred.

I look with very great confidence to the day, and I think it will not be a distant one, when we shall be agreed that the State is one thing, and the church quite another. Whenever you connect the church and State, or permit churchmen, as such, to regulate the the politics of a nation, the history of the world proves that it will always be disastrous to both. Therefore it is that I invoke gentlemen of all parties to eschew all connection with abolitionist and religious fanatics, and adhere to the sound, republican principles upon which our republican institutions are based.

In conclusion, sir, I am glad, on one account, that these measures have originated at the time they have. We have always heretofore been divided into two great political parties at the South. We have been contending about men, and contending about measures, until we have become about as much divided upon this question of slavery as upon any other question. I thank God that, in his providence, a state of things exists which has brought all southern men together—a state of things in which we know neither Whigs nor Democrats, in which we know neither slavery men, nor anti-slavery men, but in which every man is judged simply by his fidelity to the land of his birth. If he is ready to bear arms for the interests of his country—if he is ready to perish in the defence of his family and his family altars, then he is a true southerner; but if he is ready to yield one inch upon this great question, then we can no longer acknowledge him as *one of us*. However sincere he may be, however honest, his opinions are such as will justify and demand of him that he shall affiliate with another class of men. If he would live in our country, and under the bright sun under which we exist, if he would enjoy the peace, the quiet, the comfort which arise from that institution which is so much denounced by northern men and foreigners who know nothing of it—if he would enjoy the blessings and advantages which it dispenses, both to the white man and to the slave, he must identify himself in feeling and in action with us, and he must come up and present with us an undivided front to the North and to the whole world when they endeavor to assail this, our cherished institution.

Sir, many years ago, I confess I did not believe that the time would ever come when we of the South should be so strongly united as we are now. I once felt that, under the influences existing in the country, we should always be separated to a certain extent. I desire to be duly grateful to Heaven that I have been disappointed in this anticipation, and that now, with a large portion of our northern fellow-citizens upon our side, we stand as one man; and thus standing, what have we to fear? I know we are in a minority. We have not numerical strength, but, thank God! we have spirit, I trust, to maintain our rights. With truth upon our side, and a deep feeling of injuries rankling in our hearts, with a burning devotion to the land which gave us birth, and an undying zeal for the promotion and protection of that institution which is endeared to us by the recollections and associations of our infancy, and the enjoyments of our manhood; animated by all these considerations, we strike for our rights; and, striking as one man, standing shoulder to shoulder, we can proudly defy a "world in arms." I was born a southern man; I have southern principles and southern feelings. Whatever others may do, whatever trials may come, in the language of an American statesman, now no more—"The destiny of the South is my destiny, for good or for evil."

Mr. Badger.—Mr Badger's speech of yesterday, in the Senate, was a great effort, beyond all question. The chamber never was more crowded with more people competent to criticise Senatorial speeches, and we never before heard a speech more highly spoken of than this. His profound legal attainments, and his acute powers as a logician, as well as his gift of popular oratory, which he possesses in a remarkable degree, were brought into play most admirably. He completely riddled the arguments, one and all, which so far have been essayed against the Nebraska bill.

Washington Star.

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions have been delivered in the following cases since our last.

By Nash, C. J. In Rives v. Guthrie, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Carson v. Smith, from McDowell, reversing the judgment and awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Wilson v. Allen and Edwards, in equity, from Rockingham, decree for plaintiff against Allen.

By Pearson, J. In Outlaw v. Hurdle, from Wake, affirming the judgment. Also, in Pendleton v. Davis, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in Carroll, in equity, v. Carroll, from Davidson, dismissing the bill. Also in Alvaney, a free woman, v. Powell, from Edgecombe.

By Battle, J. In Jordan v. Rouse, from Pitt, reversing the judgment. Also, in Hathaway v. Hinton, from Pasquotank, directing a new trial. Also, in Poindexter, in equity, v. Gibson, from Guilford; decree for plaintiff and reference to the Master. Also, in Caffey, in equity, v. Davis, from Guilford, directing a reference.

Raleigh Star.

The Gadsden Treaty buys only another slice of Mexico—cost, $20,000,000. This is the third slice of Mexico we have bought, and if the retail purshase is to continue, we respectfully suggest to the powers that be, that it would be better to buy all out, in one wholesale job.

Texas was our first slice-purchase of Mexico. Ultimately that cost us $10,000,000, paid in the bill of 1850, regulating the boundaries of Texas and New Mexico.

Our next slice-purchase was California, Utah, New Mexico, and the Rio Grande Boundary. In the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, made by Mr. Trist, we paid for that $15,000,000.

The third slice-purchase is now the Gadsden Treaty, for which we are charged $20,000,000.

Summary of the Slice Purchases:

Texas Boundary	$10,000,000
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo	15,000,000
Gadsden Treaty	20,000,000
Paid in all	$45,000,000

Now, when Gen. Scott was in Mexico, the whole of it could have been had for $30,000,000; but if we are to continue on buying it up in this way, it will cost three or four hundred millions by and by. Nevertheless, buying is more honorable than stealing, robbing, plundering, *alias* fillibustering. Better buy than rob. But it will be observed Mexico is rising. We pay five millions more every time. Real estate, however, is everywhere rising.—*N. Y. Express.*

Franklin says that if every man and woman would work four hours a day at something useful, want and misery would be banished from the world, and the remaining portion of the twenty-four hours might be leisure and pleasure.

Punch says that the reason why editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled, is because they receive from one correspondent and another such a vast number of evil communications.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Raleigh, Feb. 21st, 1854.

In pursuance of previous appointment, by the Whig State Executive Committee, the Delegates from the different counties, who had been selected by Whig Meetings, assembled in the Hall of the House of Commons, at 12 o'clock, M.

The delegates were called to order by James Banks, Esq., of Cumberland, upon whose motion, Joseph B. Cherry, Esq., of Bertie, was invited to preside as temporary Chairman.

Mr. Cherry took the chair and briefly addressed the Convention, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, of Henderson, Messrs. Seaton Gales and Talcott Burr, jr., were requested to act as Secretaries, *pro tem.*

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Chairman was empowered to appoint a Committee of one from each Judicial District, to select and report permanent officers for this Convention. The Committee was appointed as follows:

1st District, Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Hertford.
2nd " Geo. Green, Newbern.
3rd " J. B. G. Roulhac, Wake.
4th " M. Q. Waddell, Chatham.
5th " Jno. W. Cameron, Cumberland.
6th " H. C. Jones, Rowan.
7th " Dr. J. S. Erwin, McDowell.

The Convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock, P. M.

When the Convention re-assembled, the Chair announced that the first business in order would be the report of the Committee of seven; whereupon, Jno. W. Cameron, Esq., on behalf of the Committee, reported the following list of permanent officers, viz:

Hon. RICH. S. DONNELL, of Beaufort Co., *President.*

H. B. ELLIOTT, Randolph,
CHAS. L. HINTON, Wake,
DAN'LL RUSSELL, Brunswick,
H. L. ROBARDS, Rowan,
ROBT. RANSOM, Warren
SEATON GALES, Wake,
TALCOTT BURR, N. Hanover,
JNO. D. HYMAN, Buncombe,

} *Vice Presidents*

} *Secretaries*

The President on being conducted to the chair, addressed the Convention in a few stirring remarks, invoking the members to a harmonious discharge of their duty.

The Vice Presidents and Secretaries took the places assigned to them.

The roll of counties was then called over, and the following delegates were reported to be in attendance from the counties named:

DELEGATES.

Alamance—Jno. Dixon.
Beaufort—Col. Josh. Taylor, Hon. R. S. Donnell, D. G. Fowle.
Bertie—Jos. B. Cherry.
Bladen—T. J. Jones.
Brunswick—D. L. Russell, T. G. Sellers.
Buncombe—Jno. D. Hyman.
Cabarrus—Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Seaton Gales, W. F. Collins, (*Proxies.*)
Caldwell—Hon. Charles Manly, (proxy.)
Camden—D. D. Ferebee.
Caswell—Jno. H. Lewis.
Chatham—Wm. Albright, Jno. A. Moore, S. McClenahan, Paschal McKoy, Dempsey Johnson, Crosby Stone, Calvin Vestal, Robt. Faucett, Jno. W. Scott, W. P. Taylor, Thos. H. Ramsay, Dr. Gorrell, Jas. H. Headen, M. Q. Waddell, Marion Green, W. M. Burns, Aaron G. Headen, J. N. Clegg.
Chowan—T. L. Skinner, B. F. Hathaway, W. J. Hunter.
Columbus—A. J. Jones, Col. J. Maultsby, Dr. Jno. Owen.
Craven—Geo. Green, Vine A. Allen.
Cumberland—Jas. Banks, Jno. W. Cameron, T. C. Fuller, Jos. Baker, jr., J. McDaniel, W. F. Moore, E. L. Pemberton, Dr. H. M. Turner.
Davidson—R. A. King.
Duplin—Jas. B. Carr, J. H. Carr.
Franklin—A. M. Noble, J. K. Thomas, J. J. Davis, Dr. Ed. Crudup, D. S. Hill, J. B. Littlejohn, W. B. Foster, Dr. P. S. Foster, J. H. Yarbrough, J. C. Aycock, R. Timberlake, Jacob Cooly, W. Freeman, J. H. Brodie, Benj. King, Jos. A. Whitaker, A. McKnight, J. Stinson, R. G. Wynn.
Granville—Col. L. C. Edwards, Jno. L. Hare, L. A. Blankenship, Bourbon Smith, H. J. Robards, J. H. Davis, B. L. Cole, Wm. Crudup, R. J. Austin, J. G. Wagstaff, P. E. A. Jones, R. A. Hamilton, Jas. S. Amis, Willie Perry, D. A. Paschall, Wilson Bauford, S. Jeffreys, L. P. Allen, B. Y. Rogers, W. Hockaday, Samuel Hockaday.
Guilford—Jas. M. Bland.
Halifax—J. F. Simmons, John H. Ivey, W. R. Smith.
Hertford—Hon. K. Rayner.
Hyde—R. I. Wynne.
Henderson—John Baxter.
Johnston—K. M. C. Williamson, L. Eldridge, R. S. McCullers, Lucien Sanders, W. H. McCullers, Dr. Wood, John McLean.
Lenoir—W. Dunn, Jr.
McDowell—Dr. J. S. Erwin.
Moore—Dr. J. A. Chalmers, W. A. Hayes, Dr. J. McIver, A. McIver.
New Hanover—O. P. Meares, Jno. Cowan, L. H. Pierce, T. C. Worth, B. W. Berry, Dr. DuPre, Talcott Burr, Jr., John A. Stanly.
Northampton—W. W. Peebles.
Onslow—Owen Huggins, E. W. Montfort.
Orange—Alex. Dixon, F. N. Waddell, Josiah Turner, Jr., Wm. Patterson, Henry K. Nash, F. N. Strudwick, Wm. Duskin, J. S. Leathers, S. F. Phillips.
Pitt—Sidney Daniel, J. R. Carney, David Langley, W. T. March, Enoch Moore.
Randolph—Jos. Thornburgh, T. M. Moore, A. S. Horney, H. B. Elliott, R. Gray.
Richmond—J. W. Bowden, J. W. Covington, Henry Clay Ligon, D. C. McIntyre.
Rowan—H. L. Robards, H. C. Jones, J. A. Boyden.
Robeson—Thomas J. Morrisey.
Sampson—Charles A. Harrison.
Wake—Stephen Stephenson, Jacob Mordecai, W. H. Hood, H. W. Miller, John H. Bryan, J. J. Litchford, E. E. Harriss, S. P. Norriss, Nathan Ivey, Haywood Griffis, W. D. Jones, Seaton Gales, W. C. Doub, George W. Haywood, Reuben Fleming, M. McC. Stephenson, W. S. Mason, Gray Strickland, Dr. Busbee, Julius Guion, H. Yeargin, Col. Wm. Laws, Calvin Rogers, Albert Hinton, R. B. Seawell, Willie H. Fuller, A. G. Banks, Dr. E. B. Haywood, Charles Manly, C. B. Root, J. B. G. Roulhac.
Warren—H. J. B. Clark, R. W. Hyman, Robt. Ransom.
Wayne—J. B. Whitaker.

FORTY-TWO COUNTIES—represented by ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX DELEGATES.

Mr. Cherry moved that a Committee of *two* from each Congressional District represented in this Convention be appointed by the Chair, who shall report subject matter for the action of this Convention. Adopted—when the President designated the following gentlemen to compose the Committee:

1st District, J. B. Cherry, D. D. Ferebee.
2nd. " Geo. Green, Owen Huggins.
3rd. " O. P. Meares, James Banks.
4th. " H. K. Nash, Wm. C. Doub.
5th " Wm. Albright, J. W. Lewis.
6th. " No Representation.
7th " H. C. Jones, H. L. Robards.
8th " John Baxter, J. S. Erwin.

On motion of Mr. Ferebee, of Camd[en], Rules of order of the last House of Com[mons] so far as applicable, were adopted as the R[ules] of the Government of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, of Chath[am], Convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, Feb. 22d, 1[854].

The Convention was called to order by the Chairman, and the Minutes of the [pre]ceedings were read.

Mr. Cherry, from the Committee [to] whom was referred the duty of preparing subject [for] the action of the Convention, submitted the following Resolutions for its consideration:

1. Resolved, That we cherish a cordial and [unal]terable attachment to the Constitution and U[nion] of the United States, and it is our determination to resist every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, and to enfeeble the sacred ties which bind together its various parts.

2. Resolved, That we disapprove the [action] of Congress by which the Public Lands, the common property of all the States, were so often diverted from the sole and exclusive benefit of the new States for which we insist, and shall continue to insist, that the proceeds and disposition of said lands for purposes of Education, Internal Improvement, the State of North Carolina should receive her equal and just share of the benefits.

3. Resolved, That we reaffirm the resolutions of the last Whig Convention on the Compromise measures of 1850, which declares them to be a final settlement in principle and in substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects to which they relate; and that we are opposed to the doctrine of non intervention, [and] in favor of the doctrine of non intervention by Congress on the subject of slavery within the territories of the United States now held or hereafter to be acquired.

4. Resolved, That we most decidedly approve the action of the President and his Cabinet in regard to non-interference in the local elections of sovereign States, and regard their conduct as alike creditable to themselves, from the dignity of their stations and equally favorable to the dearest rights of a free people.

5. Resolved, That the conduct of the present administration in the appointment of [men] to office, is an unjustifiable and wanton insult to the Southern portion of the Union, and in violation of the pledges upon which the party went into power.

6. Resolved, That we are of opinion that the people of North Carolina desire a change in the Executive Council of the State, and that this can be most [con]veniently and safely done by a Convention of delegates chosen by the people. Therefore we recommend to the Legislature to call such Convention, and in submitting the number of delegates to the people, so to provide as to preserve the present basis of representation in the Legislature.

7. Resolved, That we are in favor of increasing the efficiency of our present system of Common Schools, so that the blessings of a liberal education may be more freely diffused throughout the State.

8. Resolved, That we are in favor of a judicious system of Internal Improvement by the State of North Carolina, and especially recommend the speedy completion of the North Carolina Rail Road East and West, and a favorable consideration of the next Legislature.

9. Resolved, That the President appoint a State Committee of nine, whose duty it shall be to call the Whig party in the approaching campaign.

The Resolutions were taken up separately, and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Mr. Cherry then, in a few eloquent remarks, nominated, as the Whig Candidate for

Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY
Of Richmond County,

whose name was received by the Convention with [the] loud acclamation, and whose nomination was *unanimously* concurred in.

The Convention was subsequently addressed in an able and spirited manner, by Messrs. Cameron, of Cumberland, Rayner, of Hertford, Kenneth [Ra]ynor of Orange, Baxter, of Henderson, and Meares, of New Hanover; when the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday Afternoon, 4 O'clock.

Mr. Gales introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to correspond with the Hon. Alfred Dockery, upon the subject of his nomination, and request his acceptance of the same.

The Convention was then successively and ably addressed by Messrs. Banks, of Cumberland, Fuller, of Cumberland, Headen, of Chatham, and Morisey, of Robeson.

On motion of Henry K. Nash, Esq., the Convention adjourned till 7½ o'clock this evening.

7½ O'clock.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as members of the State Executive Committee:

1st. Dist. Edward Warren, of Chowan.
2d. " Walter Dunn, of Wayne.
3rd. " Chas. A. Harrison, of Sampson.
4th. " J. J. Davis, of Franklin.
5th. " H. B. Elliot, of Randolph.
6th. " Chas. E. Shober, of Forsyth.
7th " V. C. Barringer, of Mecklenburg.
8th " Jno. D. Hyman, of Buncombe.
State at large, HENRY W. MILLER.

The Convention was addressed, in the course of the evening, by Messrs Cherry, H. C. Jones, and Henry W. Miller, in speeches of great power.

A resolution of thanks was unanimously tendered to the officers of the Convention, after which the President made an able, eloquent and appropriate address to the Convention, when,

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

Gen. Dockery is well known throughout the State of North Carolina as a high minded gentleman, an honorable politician, and a consistent christian. He is not unknown out of the State, having served several years in Congress. Because of his popularity, where he is known, may be formed from the fact that he defeated at the congressional election in 1851, the great Anti-democracy, Green W. Caldwell, by an overwhelming majority, after an active canvass. We consider his nomination an excellent one, with union in the Whig ranks, and a determination to sacrifice private preferences for the success of the party, which we confidently believe that Alfred Dockery will be next Governor of North Carolina. So glorious a result will have a influence upon the Whig party all over the Union which can hardly be estimated. It can be done, and we believe it will be done.—*Norfolk Bee.*

Wood cut in February is better than that cut in March, as there is less sap in it. The quantity of water in the different kinds of wood varies from 25 to 50 per cent. In a cord of green wood there is contained 1,400 pounds of water.

TO LUMBER AND TURPENTINE MAKERS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale 1011 Acres of Land well calculated for the Lumber and Turpentine Business. The Land is situated on the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, about eight miles from Fayetteville, two miles from Cape Fear River, and three miles from a Landing below the Falls, where there is on it at the junction of two constant streams a Saw Mill on the Improved Hotchkiss plan, a good dwelling house, Kitchen, Barn, Stables, &c. The premises desirable situation. Inquire of John H. McNeill, on the premises, or D. McNeill, Fayetteville.

N. B. If not sold at private sale before Wednesday the 8th day of March next, the above described property will be that day offered at public sale, in the town of Fayetteville.

Also, a team of Mules, a Timber and Road Wagon, and Gears.

The above mentioned property will be sold on accommodating terms, which will be made known on application to J. H. McNeill, on the premises, or to John McNeill, in Fayetteville.

D. & J. H. McNEILL.

Nov. 25, 1853. 48-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1854.

For Governor,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—We publish a full account of the proceedings of the Whig State Convention. Its conclusions, as well its resolutions as its selection of a candidate for Governor, meet our hearty approbation. Our candidate and our principles will so commend themselves to the favor of the people, that we confidently look for a triumph in August, and the redemption of the State from Locofoco rule.

MR. KERR'S SPEECH.—We publish to-day the eloquent and able speech of the Hon. John Kerr, on the Nebraska bill. This speech, and that of Mr. Badger, which we published on Thursday, (see first page of Weekly Observer,) are the only ones which we shall probably have occasion to publish entire. They give the reader a full view of the subject.

ROBERT STRANGE, Jr. Esq., was appointed, by Judge SAUNDERS, presiding Judge at the Term of Moore Superior Court last week, Solicitor for the State for this Judicial Circuit, in place of the late Hon. ROBERT STRANGE. Mr. S. holds the office, under this appointment, till the next Legislature.

THE METROPOLITAN ROUTE.—A writer in the Charleston Courier, describing his journey from Washington to Charleston, says,—

"If Charleston would take care of her best interests, and run a road direct to Fayetteville and Raleigh, it would save between this city and Petersburg, Va., 260 *miles*, and have a better Northern route, and by short branches, accommodate Georgetown and Conwayborough on the East, and Kingston and Marion on the West of the line, running through one of the best timbered and most level routes, with the fewest obstructions; but we are too indolent to examine for ourselves and petty local interests and selfish purposes control the general good, and the city and state purses. We leave to a clique what should belong to the public, the management of their own concerns."

Whenever Charleston gets ready to "take care of her best interests," she will find concurrence in this part of the world.

ASTONISHING FORBEARANCE.—The following is the rarest specimen of assurance that we have met with in many a day:—

From the Wilmington Journal.

The leopard cannot change his spots, nor the Fayetteville Observer its skin, so far as to treat a Democratic opponent with courtesy, or forbear a sneer or attack, no matter how ungenerous or uncalled for. When that paper made the reference to us contained in its article headed "The Cape Fear Bar," published in its issue of Monday last, it must have been, or at least it should have been fully aware of the impropriety of its course.—It must have known, when it alluded to our reference made to Mr. Badger, about a year ago, that then, and since, we have studiously forborne any further allusion to that matter, or even any reply to the attack made upon us in the Senate by Mr. Badger, although *that* was bitter enough to have provoked much easier tempered people than we can claim to be. We have let all this pass—waived all our private notions and feelings, have not even defended ourselves from attacks made. We have done this because we did not wish to mix up anything personal to ourselves with a matter of such momentous interest to our town and State. While our hands are thus tied, the Observer, not contented with the attack (unreplied to) already made by Mr. Badger, valorously charges down on its own hook. If this system is to be persevered in, perhaps it may be found that if we have not already repelled some of these little attacks, and do not even now, our forbearance has arisen from other causes than the want of power.—*Ed.*

Now this cla.., of credit for not having replied to the 'little attacks'' of Mr. Badger and the Observer—this magnanimous forbearance to demolish the Hon. Senator, and his democratic associates, Messrs. Gwin, Hamlin, Borland, and Shields, who more than confirmed all he said of the gross injustice of the Journal's attack upon him,—a forbearance which extends even to the Observer,—is worthy of all admiration. The Journal's 'hands are tied,' by the want of an appropriation of $200,000 which Mr. Badger's aid is necessary to secure. This consideration has moved the Journal to its unwonted forbearance. It reminds us of the "reawerting genius who wanted to fight so badly that he cried out 'Hold me! Hold me! or I shall whip some body."

We are particularly struck with the intimation with which the Journal closes. As we understand it, it means this: We have refrained from any reply to Mr. Badger's "little attack," because we want his aid to get an appropriation for the benefit of Wilmington. But "if this system is to be persevered in"—that is if you continue to remind us of the awful lashing the Journal received in the United States Senate last Spring—we will, when our hands shall have been *untied*, i. e. as soon as the appropriation is secured,—make you feel the weight of the Journal's vengeance. Why dear Mr. Journal, you have no need to wait. You have not the slightest idea of Mr. Badger's character if you suppose that he would be moved a hair's breadth from what he feels to be his duty to his State and himself by all the abuse you could heap upon him from this till doomsday.

We incline to the opinion, however, that the Journal's hands are "tied" by a very different circumstance. The "bitter attack" by Mr. Badger consisted in proving by *Democratic Senators*, that, for political purposes, a slander had been published by the Wilmington Journal, in its statement of his course upon this question. The Journal's hands are "tied" by the proof that the statement made on its "personal knowledge," (but probably upon the authority of a Locofoco member of Congress,) was unfounded.

A great snow storm occurred at the North on Monday last. It continued for nearly 24 hours, and at Baltimore snow lay 14 to 15 inches deep.

AS USUAL.—When Gen. Harrison was nominated for President, the Locofoco press was greatly distressed that the Whigs passed by their "strongest man" Mr. Clay, and set up, merely for the purpose of being beaten, the old Hero of Tippecanoe. When Gen. Taylor was nominated the same distress was manifested at the neglect of Mr. Webster. Since Gen. Dockery's nomination the Wilmington Journal is equally distressed because Mr. Davis was passed by. Before the nomination, the Journal thought it shameful that the Whigs of New Hanover and other counties were so foolish as to put up Mr. Davis to be beaten. Now it is horror struck that Mr. Davis is passed by for a much weaker man—in its opinion. Perhaps the Journal would like to have the privilege of nominating Whig candidates?

SOMETHING FOR EVERY BODY.—The Connecticut Locofoco State Convention last week adopted a resolution taking strong ground in favor of adhering to the ordinance of 1787, the compromise of 1820, and that of 1850. They thus go *for* the Wilmot Proviso and *against* it, in the same breath. In other words, they go for the votes of all parties, Locofocos, Abolitionists, and all.

"The Whigs may waste the public resources and lose no popularity, by manifesting the want of a virtue which they were never supposed to possess; but the democratic party has won its noblest victories as the party of economy; and it will lose its gigantic strength, and stop short in its onward progress, when it ceases to contend against the visionary schemes and progressive extravagance of the times.—*Washington Union.*

The Administration of Jno. Quincy Adams, is said by the Locofocos to have been the first Whig Administration. The expenses of the government for his 4 years were, exclusive of payments for public debt, $50,501,943 54.

Gen. Jackson's, the first Locofoco Administration followed. The expenses, exclusive of public debt, were $46,270,150 62 for the first four years, and for the second term $89,522,286 68!

The first three years of Mr. Van Buren's administration cost the country in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. It is needless to pursue the parallel. A few more "noble democratic victories" won "for economy," and we are undone.

The Observer speaks of Mr. Grice's removal having been procured by means of a forgery, and goes on to remark, "The Carolinian seems to think that there was no harm in it." This is simply a *slander*, for we said nothing about the alleged forgery. If the petition for the removal of Mr. Grice was a forgery, we doubt not that its author will be visited by that degree of public indignation which his offence merits.

North Carolinian.

It was because the Carolinian "said nothing" about what it very well knew to be a forgery, whilst abusing Grice, that we made the remark, and we are inclined to the same opinion still. At all events it is pretty certain that the author will not be visited with the Carolinian's "indignation."

The Carolinian thinks it very rude in us to pronounce a statement made by it "untrue." It chose some weeks ago, to begin that style of controversy, and has no right to complain when it is retorted upon itself. If it wishes to avoid such treatment, it should take care not to ascribe motives to us, (as in this instance) which it knows to be untrue.

The North Carolinian may dismiss its pretended "fear" about the Observer's course. Even if we had had (and we stated that we had not) a settled opinion in regard to the policy of the Nebraska bill, or a firm conviction that it was impolitic for the South, we should not have hesitated to yield that opinion and conviction to the united sentiment of the Southern Whig Delegation in Congress. We do not pretend to a wisdom equal to theirs, or a patriotism more ardent.

But, as usual, we are misrepresented by the Carolinian. We have stated our fears that this bill, (in which so far as Nebraska is concerned, it is universally admitted that no practical question is involved,) by its failure and the consequent excitement would weaken the South and strengthen the abolitionists. We have those fears yet, for its passage is very uncertain—rendered still more uncertain, perhaps, by the fact that the President's organ and Senator Douglas himself took ground originally against what is now one of its main provisions.

"The Fayetteville Observer, in commenting on our last week's article relative to the removal of Mr. Grice, pronounces, with its characteristic courtesy and urbanity, our "entire statement" as "untrue." Now this "statement" contained several particulars," &c., &c.—*North Carolinian.*

Is this a fair account of what we said? No; it is a gross misstatement. Here is what we said:

"So far as we are concerned (as one of the Whig journals probably alluded to by the Carolinian,) its entire statement of the case and of the motives of those who have complained about it, is a gross perversion of truth—in plain words, is untrue from beginning to end."

And we then went on to state what the Carolinian had imputed to us, and its falsity. Our denunciation of the Carolinian's statement as untrue, plainly referred to all of it which related to us—"*so far as we are concerned.*" We really believe, and are ready to admit, that in matters not relating to us, the Carolinian is capable of speaking the truth, and that it sometimes does so. But by its shameless habit of garbling our language, it represents us to its readers as guilty of all manner of enormities.

GREAT RAIN AND FRESHET.—The rain of Saturday night and yesterday morning produced a sudden and rapid rise in the Cape Fear. Between 4 P. M. Sunday and 6 A. M. to-day, 14 hours, the river rose 26 feet.

GREAT ROBBERY.—We understand that several thousand dollars' worth of watches and jewelry were stolen in Goldsborough on Saturday night. The robber is unknown, but despatches have been sent to the police describing the property and putting them on the look-out.

NEBRASKA.—This territory is said to contain 136,700 square miles; and would make *seventeen* States as large as Massachusetts. And yet we want more room! and are now negotiating for a large slice of Mexico.

CONGRESS.

On Monday and Tuesday, Messrs. Pettit and Sumner spoke on the Nebraska Bill in the Senate.

In the House the debate on the same bill was continued.

On Wednesday, Washington's birth day, neither House met.

In the SENATE, on Thursday, Mr. Fessenden of Maine took his seat.

Mr. Shields presented a petition of the inventor of Atmospheric Telegraph, asking an appropriation of five thousand dollars to construct his telegraph for ten miles. He asserts it can transmit packages weighing five hundred pounds five hundred miles an hour. Referred to a select committee of five Senators.

Messrs. Seward and Chase presented numerous memorials against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

On Friday, Messrs. Hunter and Butler spoke in favor of the Nebraska bill.

Nothing of interest occurred in the House on Thursday and Friday.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The correspondent of the Express writes:

"Douglas's Nebraska Bill is receiving its death licks from the West. The New England Abolition howls are not heeded,—but the Western yell is becoming frightful even to the Administration.

The Administration allow Democrats in the free States to act upon this as an open question. A Democrat is a Democrat still, though he acts and speaks against the Bill.

It begins to be thought that under the cannonading from the Free States, and the freedom allowed by the Administration, the bill will scarcely get a vote in the House this session.

From Connecticut, the only member who is likely to vote for the Douglas Nebraska bill, is Colin Ingersoll, of the New Haven district. He wavers now, so hot is the fire from home.

Senator Douglas declares publicly, at the Hotels, that he is no candidate for President,—that he desires only to be the Senator from Illinois for a long time to come, &c., &c.,—and then if—the people say so, why he won't say "no," &c., &c."

The Tribune has the following:

"Mr. Marcy said to a "Softy" Member that the President expected his (Marcy's) friends would support the Nebraska bill. The Member replied that he was willing to go anywhere for Mr. Marcy, but he could not, consistently with his own feelings, go to the devil—that to support the Nebraska bill was equivalent to going to his Satanic Majesty. He recommended that the President had better use his influence with Messrs. Kittredge and Morrison of New Hampshire, and that Cushing should talk to Banks of Massachusetts, the three being dead against the bill."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22

Rencontre.—A rencontre took place here last night between ex-Senator Clemens, of Alabama, and Mr. Harris, of Mississippi. Mr. Clemens was introduced to Harris, who declined replying. The introduction was unsolicited. Mr. Clemens retorted that he would make Harris responsible. Mr. Harris rejoined angrily, when Mr. C. drew a revolver and struck Harris a heavy blow on the head, cutting it dangerously, felling him to the ground. Clemens then seized a chair, but was prevented from a further attack by his friends who interfered. The difficulty remains unexplained, and a duel is expected.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

The speech of Mr. Toombs in favor of the Nebraska bill was very forcible. It is now pretty well understood that the opponents of the bill have done speaking, and an effort will be made by the friends of the bill to bring it to a vote on Wednesday next. The bill will pass the Senate by a three-fourths vote. The ascertained majority in the House is from 30 to 35, and it is confidently expected that the vote will be had in that body before the second Tuesday in March, the day on which the elections are held in the State of New Hampshire.

Advices from California to the 31st ult. contain no news of importance. The Walker expedition was said to be going on prosperously. President Walker had issued a decree dividing the Republic into two States, Lower California and Sonora.

GERRITT SMITH.—In the House the other day, Mr. Gerritt Smith, the notorious N. Y. abolitionist, supported the Homestead Bill on the principle that "the land rightly belongs to the landless, and was as much the common right for the people to enjoy as light and air."

Mr. Smith is a very wealthy man and owns large bodies of land in New York in regard to which he entertains different opinions. He is a free soiler *only* when other people's rights are in question.

SUPREME COURT

Decisions have been delivered in the following cases since our last:

By NASH, C. J. In Vickers v. Trice, in equity, from Orange, directing a decree according to the report. Also, in Gilliam's ex'rs, in equity, v. Willey's adm'r, from Gates, directing a reference to the Master.

By PEARSON, J. In Doe *ex dem*, Smith v. Smith, from Wake, reversing the judgment below and directing a judgment here for plaintiff.—Also, in Pettijohn v. Williams, *et al*, from Chowan, directing a *venire de novo* as to Williams.

By BATTLE, J. In Doe *ex dem* Johnson v. Watts, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Cooper v. Purvis, directing a new trial.

Raleigh Star.

The London Post of the 6th, [Lord Palmerston's paper] gives the future movements on the chess-board. It says that as soon as official notice of the rupture of the conference at Vienna should arrive in London, the Western Powers would conjointly call upon Russia to evacuate the Principalities—and in case of refusal, they will declare war. It would be idle, it says, to wait for Russia—that Power preferring to continue its aggressions without any declaration of hostilities.

This course will require some twenty days before the war can begin—as Couriers will have to go to St. Petersburg, and await the response of the Czar, and then return.

Matrimonial Rumor Contradicted.—A Buffalo correspondent of the New York Express says that there is no truth in the report that any "engagement" exists between Ex-President Fillmore and Miss Porter, of Niagara, as stated from Washington, by the Washington gossippers.

Astronomical Pun.—When Sir William Hamilton announced to the Royal Irish Academy his discovery of the central sun—the star round which our orb of day and his planetary attendants revolve—a waggish member exclaimed "What! our sun's sun! why, that must be a *grand sun!*"

THE PUBLIC LANDS AND THE GADSDEN TREATY.

An estimate has been prepared in Washington for the use of those Senators opposed to the Gadsden Treaty, showing that the territory to be acquired includes only about sixteen millions of acres of land instead of thirty-nine millions, as was first represented. Of these sixteen millions, the Mesilla Valley includes two and a half millions, which it is contended belonged to us before, under the provisions of a previous treaty. So that in fact we get only about thirteen and a half millions of land, and the poorest kind of land at that, for twenty millions of money. This exceeds the Government price of one dollar and a quarter per acre. So that even if all the lands could be sold at once, and at the Government price, it would prove a very unprofitable speculation.

More than that, the line established by the Treaty does not touch the Gulf of California at all. We would have no access on the West to the territory. We see it stated that an amendment will be offered to extend the line to the Gulf. This would give us one degree of latitude on the east side of the Gulf, and the whole of the Lower California. But for these advantages we are to pay ten millions additional—making thirty millions in all, which we will have to pay the Mexican Government.

Now what sort of an equivalent do we get for this thirty millions of money? In the first place, what do we want with this territory? Dr. Franklin, among his other maxims, has left one that an article is dear at any price, if we do not want it. Of what use would this territory be to us? We have read everything we have met with in the newspapers concerning this Gadsden Treaty, and have not yet met with the first line showing the benefit we would receive from the acquisition of this territory. If we are to gain anything by it, beyond the mere ownership of land, why do not those who favor this treaty tell us what it is?

In the second place, supposing it to be desirable to get it, will it prove to be a good bargain? Can we sell this land at all, barren and unproductive as it is, when we have millions of acres of the finest land in the world remaining unsold and waiting for purchasers at a dollar and a quarter per acre! Above all what advantage would it be to us to pay more than Government price for it—pay the expenses of surveying and protecting it—pay agents and receivers, and then get less than prime cost!

But the truth is, nobody expects this disposition to be made of it. It will be disposed of, as Congress is now in a fair way of disposing of a great deal of other public lands—namely, by giving it away to moonshine Railroad Companies and greedy speculators. Look at the land-grabbers now in Washington, and their modest requests. They have already asked for several millions af acres—and like Dickens' charity boy, still cry for more. They seem to consider the public lands as school-boys do chinquapins in a general "scramblance"—each one getting all he can. They forget that the Eastern States are as much interested in these lands as the Western, if not more. They are sublimely ignorant of the fact that we helped to fight for and to pay for them. They do not ask for our money to build their railroads with. Oh, no. But they ask for it to buy land with—and then ask for the land. A convenient method truly, but it very forcibly reminds us of what is called "whipping the devil around the stump" or, as it is more elegantly rendered, "flagelating his Satanic Majesty around the remains of a decapitated tree."

Now, if Santa Anna can't get along without money, and our Government wants to do the benevolent thing, let it make him a present of ten or a dozen millions, together with a new cork leg. Both would minister to his support—the one to the support of his government, the other of his person. There would be nothing illegal in such an act. For if we can give money to Kossuth, or rather pay for a vessel to bring him here, which is the same thing, we can with greater propriety assist our Imperial neighbor—for he stands in need of our charity. But as for paying twenty or thirty millions for a sand-bank, we see no reason in it—and would be glad, if there is any, to have it demonstrated.—*Richmond Mail.*

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Murray, Mr. HUGH T. MOFFIT to Miss MARTHA ANN, daughter of Joab Brooks, Esq., all of the County of Randolph. Also, in Chatham County, by Gera Lane, Esq., Mr. DENNIS MOFFIT, of Randolph, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Harman Bray, Esq.

On the 23d inst., by John S. McArthur, Esq., Mr. ALEX'R TOWNSEND to Miss LUCRETIA, youngest daughter of James Moore, Esq.; all of Robeson.

DIED,

Near Fayetteville, at the residence of her son, Wm. Mitchell, on the 17th inst., Mrs. DELANY MITCHELL, wife of Jeremiah Mitchell, dec'd., and daughter of Jesse Rouse of Sampson county, aged about 90 years.

In Wilmington, on the 22d inst., Mrs. JANE JACOBS, aged 65 years and 5 months.

At Ocala, Florida, on Tuesday the 7th inst., of Consumption, D. C. FARROW, Esq., a native of North Carolina. The subject of this notice came to our State for the benefit of his health, hoping that the blandness of our climate might restore him; but the relentless destroyer could not be baffled, and he has been swept into the vast sea of Eternity, far away from his kindred and the home of his youth. His last hours were soothed by the attention and sympathies of friends.—*Mirror.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 22—Str Fanny Lutterloh; 25—Strs Fanny Lutterloh, and Rowan with boat Brooklyn in tow, and goods for J W Baker, P Taylor, J O Boon & Co, T J Johnson, H & E J Lilly, B I Howze, T S Lindsey, Ray & Pearce, J W Powers & Co, Jones & Lett, R Mitchell, D McDonald, Willkings & Co, R Little, T Bulock, W H Fully, A W Steel, J & T Waddill, E J Hale & Son, G W Goldston & Co, S J Hinsdale, W H Lutterloh, W J McDiarmid, P P Johnson, D & W McLaurin, R W Kinlaw, B Rose, King & Hege, C Little, H L Myrover & Co, C E Lorte, W McIntyre, J G Cook, S W Tillinghast & Co, C D Nixon, H Gilmore, T C Fuller, T S Lutterloh."

Feb'y 24—Str Fairy, (Orrell's Line,) with full freight for sundry persons.

Feb'y 25—Str Evergreen, (Frank & Jerry Line,) with 101 hhds. Molasses, for merchants of this place and interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

22—Schrs. Adele and Lamartine from New York, State of Maine from St. Thomas. 23—Schrs. Onward from New London, Ct., Marine from New York.

A Regular Meeting of the Medical Society of Cumberland county will be held at the Office of Dr. Robinson, on Wednesday March 8, at 7 P. M.
Feb'y 27. 1t

90 HHDS. NEW CROP MOLASSES.
20 barrels Pork.
10 " do. No. 3 Mackerel.
6 dozen S. W. Collins' Turpentine Axes.
5,000 lbs. old N. C. Bacon.
BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
Feb'y 27, 1854. 74tf

SPIRITS BARRELS.
50 SECOND-HAND SPIRITS BARRELS, in good order. For sale by
F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.
Feb'y 27, 1854. 74-2w

American Almanac, for **1854,**
JUST RECEIVED. Also, a new and beautiful edition of British Poets.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 27.

Postscript.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Negotiations for Peace—Turkish Army Reinforced.

NEW YORK, Feb'y 25.

The Europa brings Liverpool dates to the 11th inst., being three days later than the accounts by the Baltic.

No decisive change had taken place in the Eastern question.

The Governments of France and England continue to make active preparations for prosecuting the war in the East.

The Turkish Cabinet had been dismissed, and one more in favor of a compromise with Russia had been formed.

A despatch from Vienna states that Count Orloff left that city on the 8th for St. Petersburgh, taking with him the most positive assurances that both Austria and Prussia would remain neutral.

The Russian army of occupation is represented in a most pitiable condition, being 35,000 men weaker than when it crossed the Prieth.

A dispatch from Vienna, dated Wednesday morning, states that negotiations for peace were still going on.

The Emperor of France had sent an autograph letter to the C'zar, in which he makes a last appeal to the good sense of Nicholas.

The combined fleets re-entered the Black Sea on the 28th.

A sanguinary action had taken place at Guirgers, with great loss of life. Three thousand Turks having crossed the Danube, they drove in the Russian advanced posts, and after attacking the town retired.

A large portion of the city of Shanghai had been destroyed by fire—the act of the Imperialists.

A large portion of the rebel forces had marched north from Nankin and captured Tiesin.

The Emperor of Japan is certainly dead, and in consequence thereof the court would go into mourning for two years.

The Liverpool Cotton market was firmer at the close, with some speculative movement. The lower qualities advanced ¼d per lb. The week's sales amount to 60,000 bales. Fair Orleans 6¾; middling 5¾ a 6. Fair Mobile 6¾; Middling 5¾; Fair Uplands 6¼; Middling 5¾.

Breadstuffs had declined, but at the close there was a firmer feeling—supply and receipts large. Canal Flour 40s. Baltimore and Philadelphia 41s. 9d. a 42s. Naval stores firm.

Gen. Rob't Armstrong, proprietor of the Washington Union, and Printer to the House, died on Thursday last, aged 63.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 27.

BACON—	10	a 10½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	25	a	Cuba,	26	a 27
CANDLES—E. F.	16	a 17	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	13	a 14	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,		a 14	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.),		a
Strictly prime,	9	a	SEED—		
Prime,	8¾	a	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
Fair,	8¼	a 8½	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	13	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	12	a 14	Buck,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,	60	a 75
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Apple "	45	a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	48	a 45
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	Northern "		a
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	a	7 10	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	a	6 75	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	a	6 50	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	1 10	a 0 00	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	$0	a 1 10	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	60	a	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,		a 1 00	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	1 00	a 1 10	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry,	9	a 10	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a 4	Leaf,	none.	
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD	$2¼	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	10	a 11	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8½	a 9	WOOL—		a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—During the latter part of last week Cotton was quite dull and ruled rather lower. Whether the late European news will have any effect is yet to be determined.

Flour—This morning sales generally made at $7 10 for super.

Corn market quite steady.

Dry Hides. But few on the market; sell readily at 10 cts. for all good lots.

Turpentine 3 50 to 3 60. Spirits 58.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

6,376 bbls. Turpentine sold last week at 1 15 for yellow, 3 32 for virgin, and 2 35 for hard. Spirits 62. Common Rosin 1 00 to 1 10; No. 1, 2 50 to 3 00. Tar 2 15. 200 bales cotton sold at 8 to 8¾. Fayetteville super Flour 8 25 to 8 50. Corn 90 to 95. Rice 1¼ to 4¾. River Scantling sold at 7 25 to 7 50. Molasses 21 to 22. Bacon 9¼ to 10; hams 12 to 12¼. Lard 10. Sack Salt 1 40 to 1 50. A cargo of Alum sold at 24 25 or 30 rafts Timber sold at $6 to $12.

At Charleston, Cotton 7¾ to 10.

Total receipts of cotton, 1,589,533 bales, against 2,193,380 last year. Decrease 603,847.

At New York, Flour has declined to 8 31 to 9 00. Wheat 1 93 to 2 05. Corn 92 to 95. Turpentine 5 12. Spirits 67 to 68. Common Rosin 1 85 to 1 90. Cotton firm with good demand; low to good middling 9¼.

RED SPRING ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. PETER A. McEACHIN, who received his primary education under Dr. Colton and completed it at our State University. The Teacher, the location of our Academy, the morality of the neighborhood, are all guarantees to parents that their children will receive that moral and literary education which is so very desirable and seldom attained. The School will commence on the first day of March next, and continue five months. The rates of Tuition are $7, $9, and $12 per Session. Board $6 to $7 50 per month. The Academy is situated near Red Springs, whose waters are so popular, and whose medical properties are beyond doubt.

A. D. McNEILL, Pres't.
M. C. McNEILL, Sec'y.
Red Springs, Robeson co., Feb. 15, 1854. 74-3w

500,000 lbs. Cotton and Linen RAGS wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags.
DAVID MURPHY.
Feb'y 1854. 74tf
Carolinian and Argus copy.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers take this method of informing all those indebted to the firm of J. & W. McRAE, that the copartnership is now dissolved and the business must be closed, and that as speedily as possible; and earnestly urge on them the necessity of calling soon for settlement. It is with sorrow they confess they will have to put out in a train of collection all the unsettled business remaining due after about the first of April next. They would much prefer attending to all the collecting and settling themselves, if it could be so, but if it can not be, why of course it must be otherwise, as the time above given is long enough to make good time.

Come one, come all, and make settlements with cash. Times are hard, and money too scarce to pay cost.

Wm. McRae will be found at this place, always ready and willing to make settlements.

J. & W. McRAE.
Mt. Gilead, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1854. 74-*1w

☞ **Mr. C. C. McCrummen will attend** the Superior Courts of this Circuit with authority to collect moneys due this Office, to receive names of new subscribers, &c.

WANTED,

WOMEN to make BAGS.
F. N. & J. H. ROBETS
Feb'y 27, 1854. 74-2w

NOTICE.

ON the first day of March next, at the late residence of James J. McKay, dec'd., [viz: Belfont, two miles below Elizabethtown,] I shall hire out, until the first Monday in February, A. D. 1855, all the SLAVES belonging to the estate of the said dec'd., and RENT THE LANDS of said deceased until the 1st day of January, A. D. 1855. Bonds with good security will be required of those hiring or renting, to be approved by the subscriber.

JAMES ROBESON, Administrator (with the will annexed) of James J. McKay, dec'd.
Elizabethtown, Feb'y 10, 1854. 74-ts

COAL LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 175 acres of LAND, lying on the North side of Deep River, immediately joining the land of L. J. Haughton, and directly on the line of the Coal vein, and according to the opinion of those capable of judging, is nearly all underlaid with coal. A beautiful situation; about 60 acres of good Low Grounds just about the centre of all the Coal Mines yet discovered on the River, and if there should ever be a rail road run from Fayetteville to Deep River, about the best and most convenient location that could possibly be found for it. There has been Coal found in various places on said land, though but little examination has been made. Any person wishing to buy can come and look for themselves.

HARRIS TYSOR,
Fair Haven, Moore county
Feb'y 20, 1854. 74*tf

The copartnership heretofore existing between Steele & Shortridge, in the South Union Woollen Mills, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th Feb'y, (inst.)

R. J. STEELE, Jr.
JOHN SHORTRIDGE.
Feb'y 22, 1854. 74*4t

The above-named Mills will henceforth be operated by the undersigned, who, whilst offering his acknowledgments to the patrons of these Mills, would respectfully ask a continuance of their favor, and request of others who may have occasion to purchase Woollen Kerseys, to try those of his manufacture, as he is confident that he can give entire satisfaction.
JOHN SHORTRIDGE.

NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts due the former firm of Steele & Shortridge having been placed in my possession, I would respectfully request all persons indebted to said firm, either by note or account, to settle the same by the first of April next. By doing so they will confer a favor upon the undersigned and (perhaps) save cost to themselves.

ROB'T J. STEELE, Jr.
Feb'y 22, 1854. 74*4t

TO FLOUR BUYERS.

HAVING just repaired my Mills at the head of the Deep River Navigation, and having enough of Wheat on hand to make about 1000 barrels of Flour, I expect to be able each and every week from the 1st of March to deliver 75 or 100 barrels of Flour until the new crop shall come in, put up in good order, fit and intended for shipping. Will generally be in Fayetteville on Thursday. Any person below or South of Fayetteville, or at Wilmington, can have an opportunity of buying on the day named, or send me an order with the price they will give for any quantity they may want, directed to Harris Tysor.

HARRIS TYSOR.
Fair Haven, Moore county, Feb. 20, 1854. 74tf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

JESSE WILSON, late of the county of Sampson, North Carolina, has left for parts unknown, and indebted to us, and having taken with him assets sufficient to pay his debts, we will give the above reward for satisfactory information of his present location, if within the jurisdiction of any court of law in the United States. Said Wilson is about 40 years of age, with red complection, of medium size, and bad principles.

J. & T. WADDILL
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 24, 1854. 74tf

A GOOD PRICE.

A GOOD PRICE will be given for a Female Teacher that can be recommended as a good English scholar, and that can teach Music, if such a one can be had within one or two months or immediately, at one of the most pleasant and healthy situations. Please address a letter to Harris Tysor, Fair Haven, Moore county, stating the price and time to commence.

HARRIS TYSOR,
Fair Haven, Moore county
Feb'y 20, 1854. 74tf

BOOKS for Farmers and Gardeners.

COLMAN'S PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.
" Rural Essays.
" Country Houses.
" Cottage Residence and Cottage Grounds
Randall's Sheep Husbandry.
Morfit on the Arts of Tanning and Currying
Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry.
Browne's American Muck Book.
Dana's Muck Manual.
Stephen's Book of the Farm, by Skinner.
Allen's Am. Farm Book.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle.
" on the Pig.
American Cattle Doctor.
Allen's Rural Architecture.
Rural Homes, by Wheeler.
Norton's Elements of Scientific Agriculture.
American Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas.
The Fruit Garden, by Barry.
The Farmer's Cyclopædia of Modern Agriculture.
The Farmer's Treasure, by Falkner.
Miner's Am. Bee-Keeper's Manual.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener.
Cole's American Fruit Book.
Buist's Am. Flower Garden Directory.
The Farmer's Dictionary.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.
The Culture of the Grape and Strawberry.
Stewart's Stable Economy; Hinds', & Mason's Farriers, revised by Skinner, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE & SON

J. N. SMITH.

Chemist and Druggist,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Liquors, &c. &c.,

IS now receiving his Spring supply of Fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., to which he invites the attention of Country Physicians, Merchants, and others who may wish to purchase in his line, as they may depend on procuring Fresh and Genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

J. N. SMITH,
North-west Cor. Market Square.
Feb'y 22, 1854. 73tf

I want my Cane!

IF the person who took from the door of the Methodist Church, on Sunday evening last, a Cane with an ivory head, will leave the same with the Sexton, he shall be paid in cash the value of the stick and no question asked.
Feb'y 22, 1854. 73-3t

☞ **The Magistrates of Cumberland** county are notified to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday of March Court next, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of public business.

BENJ'N ROBINSON,
Chairman of the Court.
Feb'y 21, 1854. 73-2t

ON CONSIGNMENT.

20 HHDS. NEW CROP MOLASSES.
15 cases Russ Aromatic Schnapps.
15 " Old Nectar Whiskey (1844).
1 cask French Brandy.
2 " Maderia Wine.
2 " Port "
1 " Malaga "
C. E. LEETE.
Feb. 22 73-2t

amendment of the Senate, the vote stood—yeas 29, nays 25—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hannegan, Houston, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Spruance, Upham, Walker, and Webster—29.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Calhoun, Davis of Mississippi, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalfe, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Underwood, Westcott, and Yulee—25.

We of the South were all united originally; and I believe, with but a single exception, on the question of receding we voted together. We preferred losing the bill to losing—what? This very Missouri-Compromise line. So stood the case in 1848. How stood it in 1850?

Now, in 1850 we had manifold evidences that southern gentlemen upon this floor desired nothing in the world but the Missouri-Compromise line. Some southern gentlemen thought the establishment of the line was a constitutional exercise of power; others thought it was not. But, so anxious were we that this whole matter should be closed up and future agitation avoided, that, without reference to any differences of opinion upon that subject, all we asked was the carrying out of the principle established in 1820, by the continuation of that line through the newly acquired territory. Now, I must trouble the Senate by calling their attention to two or three cases—not so much on account of the Senate, because we all remember them, but because the country ought to know how we stood then, and why we stand where we are now. When we had the bill before us respecting the admission of the State of California, Mr. King moved an amendment, reference to which was made the other day by the senator from Connecticut, [Mr. SMITH,] and which will serve to illustrate what was the determined earnestness with which southern gentlemen insisted upon that Missouri-Compromise line. Mr. King moved an amendment, the effect of which was to make the southern boundary of that State the parallel of 35 deg. 30 min. north latitude. A motion was made by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, to strike out the word "thirty-five," and insert the word "thirty-six," so as to make it read 36 deg. 30 min, the Missouri-Compromise line. That motion was determined in the negative—yeas 23, nays 32. Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee.

Then, upon the question of agreeing to the original amendment of Mr. King, establishing the line of 35° 30', the vote stood—yeas 20, nays 37. Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Yulee.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, and Whitcomb.

Among those who voted in the negative was myself, so resolute was I for insisting upon the particular line of the Missouri Compromise. The reason for it I will explain in a few minutes.

Mr. BUTLER. If the honorable senator will allow me a few moments, I wish to make an explanation at this point.

Mr. BADGER. Most certainly; with the greatest pleasure.

Mr. BUTLER. I find that the amendment of Mr. King, establishing this line of 35 deg. 30 min. has been misunderstood. The reason that the most of us from the South voted for that line, was because it ran along the summit of a mountain range, and appeared to us to be the best boundary to be established with a prospect of being adhered to.

Mr. BADGER. I understood that perfectly. Again, sir, on the 31st of July, 1850, a motion was made by Mr. Douglas to amend the bill then before the Senate by inserting after the word "east," the words "by the summit of the Rocky mountains, and on the south by the 38th parallel of north latitude." A motion was then made that the Senate adjourn, which was determined in the negative. The amendment proposed by Mr. Douglas was then modified, upon the motion of Mr. Atchison, by striking out the word "thirty-eight," and inserting after the words "parallel of" the words "thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes." And the question to agree to the amendment of Mr. Douglas as modified, was then determined in the negative by yeas 26, nays 27. Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee.

And again—for the question was tried in every possible form—the Senate having under consideration the bill for the admission of California, together with the amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Douglas, Mr. Foote moved to amend the proposed amendment by inserting after the word "therefor" in the 10th line, "and that the said State of California shall never claim as within her boundaries, nor attempt to exercise jurisdiction over, any portion of the territory which is not embraced within the following boundaries, to-wit: then specifying the boundaries, the southern boundary being the line of 35 deg. 30 min. north latitude. That motion was decided in the negative by yeas 23, nays 33. Those who voted in the affirmative, all southern senators, were:

Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee.

Again: Mr. Turney, of Tennessee, proposed an amendment to the California bill, "That her southern limits shall be restricted to the Missouri compromise line (30° 30' north latitude;") it was rejected by a vote of yeas 20, nays 30. Again: in relation to the bill establishing the boundaries of New Mexico, and establishing a territorial government there, Mr. Chase moved to amend the bill by inserting after the word "presidents," the words "nor shall there be in said territory either slavery or involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty;" which amendment was determined in the negative by yeas 20, nays 25.

I will not trouble the Senate by referring to more cases of this kind; but the Missouri line was rejected over and over again. But there is one amendment which I particularly recollect, which set forth with great particularity that the Missouri compromise line should be extended to the Pacific ocean, and declaring it "to be in full force and binding for the future organization of the Territories of the United States, in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted." That amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 24, nays 32.

Now, what was the result of all these various votes? It was this: here was the Territory of New Mexico, all, except a very small portion of it not worth mentioning, lying south of 36 deg. 30 min.; and yet the Senator who now invokes us to support the Missouri compromise line moved to apply the Wilmot proviso to that Territory. And he voted in every instance upon the yeas and nays, except once when his name does not appear at all, against the establishment, the application, the recognition, of the Missouri compromise line in any form whatever. Then, what is the actual result? Why, here were those of us upon this floor representing southern constituencies, not only arguing, but, I may say, almost begging for the recognition of this Missouri compromise line, and we could not obtain it. The Missouri compromise line was rejected; it was repudiated; it was, in fact, declared not to be applicable to these Territories, and that the principle of it should not be extended to them. What then was done? There were introduced and passed here two bills establishing territorial governments—one for Utah, lying north of 36° 30', and one for New Mexico, lying south of that line—in precisely the same words in respect to this whole subject-matter. Both were exactly upon the same footing; upon each was conferred precisely the same amount of legislative power; and both treated the line of 36° 30' as if it had no political existence whatever.

Now, to recur for one moment to what I set out upon. **The principle upon which an enactment** is founded, the principle out of which a rule of conduct grows, is some original truth or assumed truth, some proposition admitted to be right, out of which a law or rule of conduct naturally and properly springs. Now, I beg your attention for one moment to the language of the amendment which was adopted yesterday, which was objected to. The language is, "which"—that is the Missouri restriction according to latitude—"being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, recognised by the legislation of 1850," &c. "The principle of non-intervention." We ascertain what was the principle upon which that legislation proceeded—not from the words of the acts alone, not at all—but by looking both at what was put in the laws, and what Congress refused to put in them. On examining the subject in that light, we find that the legislation of 1850 was founded upon a distinct repudiation of the principle of making any difference between the condition of the people living upon one side of a line of latitude, and the condition of the people living upon the other side of that line. And that was accomplished against the speeches and votes of the whole of the southern delegation upon this floor. Now, if I am right, these things are made out; the principle or fundamental truth upon which the legislation of 1820 was founded was, that Congress had the power, and ought to intervene and exercise that power, to exclude slavery from territory lying north of a certain parallel of latitude, and only impliedly admitting it upon the other side of that parallel. That principle was applied to all the territory that the United States had at that time. It was recognised as a principle by subsequent application upon the acquisition of Texas; it was continued in its course towards the Pacific ocean. Now, Texas did not fall within the description contained in the Missouri act. She was a foreign, independent State, incorporated into this Union upon her free consent, under the operation of a treaty. Then, in 1850 what had been recognised so distinctly in 1820 was as distinctly and unequivocally repudiated.

And if the principle that Congress should not intervene in relation to these territories is distinctly shown and eviscerated out of the acts of legislation of 1850, and that principle is directly inconsistent with the very principle upon which the legislation of 1820 had been founded, I pray you is it not strictly accurate to say so? If such was the case, as to my understanding it is most clearly evident that it was, then I say the chairman of the committee on Territories could not have adopted operative words more strictly accurate and proper than those with which he has followed this recital. What are those words? "It is hereby declared inoperative and void." It would not have been correct or just to the subject to say that "we hereby repeal," as if we repealed merely because we chose to repeal that Missouri law, as if we had suddenly come to that determination with regard to the Missouri Compromise. But it is the true, and proper, and legitimate conclusion that Congress, having adopted a principle in 1850, and grounded its legislation upon it, said principle being inconsistent with the principle involved in the 8th section of the Missouri law, therefore that principle of the Missouri law is declared inoperative and void. In the court below that would effect its repeal; and it is just as legitimate a mode of effecting the repeal of a law to declare it void as to say in so many words it is hereby repealed. And if gentlemen will turn to the English statute-books they will find innumerable instances of the propriety of this course. It is a legal consequence, following out of the facts recited, that it ought to be inoperative and void. Therefore, it is so declared.

Now, in the view I take of this subject it seems to me strange—no, I will not say strange, but I ask you, Mr. President, if it is not very remarkable, whether strange or not, that the honorable senator from Ohio [Mr. CHASE] should now exhibit such an extreme urgency for a proper respect to be paid to this Missouri Compromise line, when in every instance in which it was proposed for the consideration of the Senate in the year 1850, he by his vote constantly refused to recognise it? He says to us, Respect the Missouri Compromise, "regard plighted faith," submit to the exclusion of your slaves from Territories lying north of 36° 30', and in consideration thereof, I will also exclude your slaves from all territory south of 36° 30'. I beg of you said he not to disregard the terms of this Compromise; you are men of honor; you have agreed to give up the right of carrying your slaves north of 36° 30' and and we have impliedly agreed that you might carry them into territory south of that line. I beg you to adhere to your surrender north of 36° 30' and as he most persuasively argued to induce us. I feel bound by my love of freedom and my regard for the constitution to refuse to let you carry your slaves into territory south of 36° 30' although that was the equivalent upon which you made your surrender. Now, Mr. President, this is a strange mode of enforcing the observance of a compact. And it shows with what facility we perceive the propriety of binding others, and the ease with which we convince ourselves that it is not right to bind ourselves to the observation of a compact when the question is whether or not we shall give the consideration for which the other party contracted.

I remember having seen somewhere that a celebrated divine, Bishop Porteus, who was for some time bishop of London, and a man of no small celebrity in his day, once wrote a poem upon the horrors and miseries of war, in which he gave so vivid a picture of the dreadful consequences of war and its utter irreconcilability with the principles of Christianity, that everybody who read the poem was struck with the fervid eloquence and deep piety of the right reverend author. It is said that some time afterwards, during the prosecution of a foreign war, he made a strong speech in the House of Lords in favor of that war, and in support of the ministry. As he was leaving the House some noble lord came up to him and said: I read your lordship's very animated and stirring picture of the horrors of war, and I was very much surprised to hear your lordship's speech to-day. How do you reconcile your speech with what you have said in your poem? Ah! said the bishop, my poem was not written for this war. And that seems to me to be just exactly like the answer the honorable senator from Ohio gives to us. He says to us, Observe your plighted faith; hold yourselves bound by the bargain; adhere to the Missouri Compromise. We say to him, in reply, Will you adhere to it? Oh! says he, my position, my argument, my urgency, were not intended for this case, but for the other. Now, I have shown that for all the time I have had a seat in Congress, I have, in common with my southern friends generally, felt an exceeding anxiety to recognize, establish, and perpetuate the principle involved in the Compromise of 1820. In that we have most signally failed. Whether we thought the line laid down was just or unjust, favorable or unfavorable, however much or little we thought had been trenched upon what might have been considered liberal and fair in the conduct of our northern brethren, we asked nothing but the bargain fairly carried out, and with that we were at all times ready to be content. Now, after that Missouri Compromise is utterly repudiated, after a totally different system of legislation has been adopted in defiance of our votes and our remonstrances, I think it is a little unreasonable, a little absurd, for gentlemen to call upon us to respect a Compromise that they themselves have destroyed, and destroyed just as effectually, though not as directly, as if they had applied their opposition to the specific territory to which the Missouri Compromise was originally applied. That the principle that they have destroyed is the one upon which the legislation of 1820 was based, is demonstrated by the circumstances of the times and its subsequent recognition, upon the annexation of Texas. They have refused to carry out that compact in its spirit and fair meaning; they only seek to maintain whatever of it is beneficial to themselves, and then to disregard all the rest of it.

Now, believing, as I do, that the proposition contained in the words of the amendment to this bill is true, and that the form of legislation is proper, what is there that calls upon me to vote against it, or the bill containing it? I have shown that there is no principle of plighted faith that in the least obliges me to do this.—This legislation is, in my judgment, perfectly right; it is what I have always desired if it could have been freely obtained. My position, as all are aware, has never been an extreme one upon this subject. I was always content with the Missouri-Compromise line, always anxious for it. I voted for it, and I believe for nothing else.

Now, my own individual opinion upon this subject always was that the principles adopted in 1850 are the true principles. What are they? Why, we have among us a population of three millions of slaves. Nothing on earth is more idle than for gentlemen to trouble themselves by introducing into this controversy the fact that these slaves are here, and an inquiry into the rectitude and lawfulness of keeping them in a condition of slavery, and into the misfortune and calamity which may result in retaining them in that condition. We are dealing with a fact. The slaves are here; they are slaves, and they cannot, by any operation which man's wit and ingenuity can devise, be put into any other situation in our country which will not be vastly more injurious to them, physically and morally, than the very identical situation and condition which they now occupy. They cannot be sent away. Where are your means to come from to produce the exodus across the ocean of three millions of slaves—to buy them and to remove them? And if you could buy them and so remove them, permit me to say that a more cruel act of tyranny and oppression could not be perpetrated upon a body of men than that. A very large proportion of them would reject with horror the proposition to transport them to the foreign and barbarous country of Africa, from which their forefathers were brought. They cherish this as their country, as well as we ourselves consider it as our country. You cannot remove them; they are obliged to remain here, and they are obliged to be slaves. That proposition is most clear. Can anything be more evident than that the true course to be pursued towards people situated in this way is not to aggravate the incidental evils of such a condition by the use of exasperating inquiries, charges and counter-charges? The people of every portion of the United States should meet this question as one involving a common interest, and, so far as there is calamity, a common calamity. And what are you going to do? Is it not obvious that the true policy, as well as the true Christian philanthropy involved in this matter, is to allow this population to diffuse itself in such portions of our Territories as possess the climate and soil adapted to slave cultivation? That will produce no injurious competition with your free laborers. Slave labor will not be profitable or largely employed anywhere except upon the great staples of the South, such as tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice. And will white men cultivate these products for exportation? They will not. Will your northern people compete with southern slaves for the privilege of growing rice, sugar, cotton, and tobacco? No, sir. And where the cultivation of those staples ceases, rely upon it this slave population is not going to spread itself. No conflict, no embarrassment will result from the meeting of the two tides of laborers from the North and South, because the kind of soil and climate which suits us and our slave labor will not suit you and your labor. Then, who will be injured by it? Not the slave, for nothing will be more beneficial to him than to allow the population of which he forms a portion to spread itself. Give it room, and you promote his comfort, increase his health, and diminish his hardships. But if you surround a population situated like ours with a Chinese wall of restriction, and compress it within narrow limits, what do you do? You expose the master to serious inconvenience and discomfort, and destroy the whole happiness of the slave.

Now, no man proposes to add to this population. There is not a man in the New England States who would more thoroughly and absolutely resist any attempt to bring a slave from Africa into this country than we of the South would do. Here, then, is the great fact we have to deal with. Why not let this matter adjust itself? Why not pursue the wise policy indicated in the legislation of 1850? Cease quarrelling and wrangling with each other; live in your free States; rejoice in the possession of the many advantages that you have; and if there is a strip of land belonging to the United States upon which the Southern planter can make cotton and sugar, why grudge it to him? He reduces no man from freedom to slavery in order to produce these staples. He merely transfers his slaves from the banks of the Mississippi, or the Cooper, or the Cape Fear river, or any of our southern rivers, to some other place where the land is better and the crops larger, and where he and his slaves can live more comfortably and have a more abundant supply of the comforts of life. Then, in the name of Heaven, who is injured by his so doing? You say you love freedom; you say you love the slave and desire to improve his condition, and yet you resist the only measure which can enable us to make a progressive improvement in his condition as the amount of the black population increases. It is therefore, as it seems to me, wise and just to carry out the principles indicated by, and out of which sprang the legislation of 1850. It is unjust to no section of the country; no mortal can show that it will do an injury to any human being that treads God's earth, whether he be free or a slave. The poor slave will be benefited by it. The master, with a large number of slaves, cramped for land in a country where perhaps land is dear, though desirous to act a good part towards his slaves, transmitted to him through three generations it may be, always kept in the same family, between whom and himself there are mutual feelings of protection on the one hand, and affection and reverence upon the other, is still obliged to stint his people, from his inability to supply them. He desires to leave his place, and remove himself and his little family, like a patriarch, and settle himself upon better land, where he can live in the fullest enjoyment of the necessaries of life. But you say, no. I would ask, why not? You do not want the land yourself. You do not want to grow cotton, or tobacco, or rice. Is it from hatred to the master, then, that you say the southern planter shall not grow those crops with his slaves? Is it because the removal, for the benefit of the slave, will benefit the master also? I cannot believe that any body can cherish the wish to do us injury for the sake of injury. Then, it it benefits the slave even while it benefits the master, and injures nobody else, in the name of common sense and common Christianity, what motive can dictate such conduct as this refusal on your part? It must be the result either of phrensy and fanaticism, or of an angry and bitter feeling against a population who are differently situated from yourselves, but who do not wish to do you any harm, and whose only fault, if fault it be, is that we have slaves among us.

And though we have slaves among us, if it be a fault, God knows it is not our fault. They were brought there in the times of your fathers and our fathers. Your fathers brought them, and ours became the purchasers, in an evil hour, if you say so. Be it so, but what are we to do? Here is this burden, assume it to be as great as you please, the greater the more powerful is my argument. Here is this burden upon us, and in consequence of no fault of our own. We have inherited it; it has been transmitted to us; it was created by the joint action of your forefathers and of ours. And, in the name of God, will you now step forward and place heavier weights upon these very burdens thus inherited by us? I think it is in the highest degree probable with regard to these Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, that there never will be any slaves there. I have no more idea of seeing a slave population in either of those Territories than I have of seeing one in Massachusetts—not a whit. It is possible some gentlemen may go there and take a few domestic servants with them. And I should say, that if those domestic servants were peaceable and good ones, and they did not take them with them, they would deserve the reprobation of all good men. What would you have them do? Would you have me take the servants who wait upon me, who live with me, for whom I have as strong attachments as I have for any human beings upon this earth, out of the circle of my immediate blood relations, and because I want to remove to Kansas or Nebraska, would you have me put them up in the slave market and sell them? Why, sir, I would suffer my right arm to be cut off before I would do such a thing. Therefore, if some southern gentleman wishes to take with him the nurse that has the charge of his little babe, or perhaps the old woman that nursed him when he was a child, and whom he used to call "mammy" until he left college, and perhaps calls her so still—if he wishes to take her with him in her old age, where he could the better supply her with all that renders life pleasant, why, in the name of Heaven, should anybody wish to prevent it? Do you wish to force us to become hard-hearted slave dealers? Do you wish to aggravate the afflictions, if there are such, of this domestic relation? Do you wish that we shall no longer be kind and careful towards our slaves? Do you want to make us mercenary and hard-hearted? Or will you allow us, having, as I trust we have, some touch of humanity, some of the benevolence that is breathed from the spirit of Christianity, to let those feelings go forth as we have been accustomed to do when we have heard the song arising from their humble dwellings at night, when we have seen them going to their churches on the Sabbath, and realizing, as they look upon us, that we are the best friends they have upon earth?

Mr. President, perhaps I manifest too much feeling about this matter. It seems to me so clear that no interest or advantage to humanity can possibly be promoted by the spirit which dictates this incessant opposition to every measure which will allow us to improve our own condition and that of our slaves together. It is so impossible to conceive that any good can arise from it, that I cannot speak of it without excitement. I have no bitterness about it; God knows that I have none. I blame not those distant from us who take up false and mistaken impressions respecting us. I know that efforts the most wicked and persevering have been made to produce those impressions, and to present us to the minds of our northern fellow-citizens as monsters of cruelty and oppression. I blame them not. They have been trained to entertain these sentiments and opinions. They are unfortunate in having such false estimates placed in their bosoms respecting their friends and fellow-citizens, descendants of a common, revolutionary ancestry. I would to God that I could obliterate these feelings. I would to God that they would be disposed to enfold me and mine, as I would the whole of my northern brethren, in the arms of fraternal and perpetual concord.

Sir, there can be no difficulty about this matter—none in the world—if we suffer ourselves to be influenced by those considerations which spring naturally and necessarily out of the facts of the case, and realize that, after all, no abolition movement ever yet accomplished good for the slave—none. The whole movements of the abolitionists of the North, as my southern friends around me know, so far as they have had any influence with us, have tended to restrict rather than to relax the bondage under which those people live.—They have in a great measure stricken from the capacity to be useful in various directions towards them those philanthropic and honorable people who should lead, and who otherwise would lead, our society upon these topics. They expose every one to suspicion.—They have a tendency to close up the avenues of the otherwise opening and expanding heart. They do no good to the slave. They do no good to the abolitionist. They are but the powerful source of evils among them, and evils among us, without one single compensating advantage upon earth, present or future.

Now, Mr. President if we can only agree to take up this subject as a matter of fact, and to deal with it in the best way that we can, believe me, the day will come, as intimated by my friend from Massachusetts, [Mr. Everett,] when the ways of Providence, in permitting this large exodus of the natives of Africa to this country, will be vindicated to man. Sir, the light is already dawning upon us in which we can begin to see how ultimate and incalculable good is to be wrought out of the temporary absence of this population from their native land. The successful commencement of the colonization scheme shows to us, at once, how the emancipated slaves may carry back to the native Africa of their forefathers, the civilization, the Christianity, and the freedom which they never have enjoyed, and which, so far as we can see, but for this instrumentality, they never could enjoy in their own country. Slaves! The veriest slaves upon earth are the native Africans in their own country. The freest of them are not as free as the hardest bandaged slave in Southern lands, and they have never been so. They are the property of their princes, and, as an English traveller says, have nothing of their own except their skins.

In the course of Providence they were permitted to be brought here. They and their descendants are a great deal better off here, and ever have been, than they were in Africa. If we can only be content to struggle on with the difficulties of our position in faith and patience, doing our own duty under the circumstances in which we stand, attempting no wild schemes by which folly may be misled, and by which wrong and misery may be produced; but pursuing that steady course in which God himself, in all His ministrations, brings about by gradual means and operations the great beneficial results of His creation, we may be assured that ultimately all this will work out great and lasting good.

I think, then, that the great mistake in the argument of my friend from Massachusetts was in not discriminating between the principle and the enactment; between the doctrine out of which the enactment sprung, and the enactment which sprung from it. If he will take that into view he will see, I think, and I know he has no other desire than to see whatever is true and right—that that amendment now incorporated into the bill speaks the truth; that it is germane and proper to the operative language of the matters recited; and, if his mind is relieved in regard to the provisions securing the national faith towards the Indians, he ought to have no difficulty in voting for the bill.

Mr. President, though I hold none of my southern friends on this floor responsible for the course of argument that I have offered, or for any of the intermediate views that I have expressed, I think it right to say—and I think that I have their authority to say—that, with regard to the results to which I have come upon this measure, we all agree as one man—every southern whig senator here. I wish that to be understood, sir, that the positions of gentlemen may not be mistaken because they have not had an opportunity of voting upon this bill.

Mr. President, I am very sorry that I have in such a desultory manner trespassed so long upon the time of the Senate. Having said that, I shall leave this subject to my friend from South Carolina, [Mr. Butler,] where it will be in better hands.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Sunday night last, WRIGHT HUSKE, infant son of T. J. and S. S. Robinson.

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst., Mrs. REBECCA ELIZA MOORE, Wife of Mr. John J. Moore, aged about 27 years.

The American Seed Garden,

WETHERSFIELD, Conn.

JOHNSON, ROBBINS & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

OFFER for sale, through the subscribers, their Agents for North Carolina, a full, complete and fresh assortment of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS, *exceeded* the growth of 1853, and put up expressly for this market. The reputation of the seeds grown at Wethersfield has extended far and near, and stands at present unrivalled in quality and adaptedness to southern soils and climates. The proprietors are old and experienced gardeners, and continue as they have for a long series of years done, to pay their undivided and individual care to the cultivation, gathering, cleaning and packing of the seeds they offer for sale.

The assortment consists in part of the following:

Artichoke, Asparagus.
Beans—Dwarf and Pole, every variety.
Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, " "
Cauliflower—Early London and Large late Asiatic
Colewart or Collards, Corn Salad, Cress.
Cucumber, Egg Plant, every variety.
Carrot and Celery, every variety.
Indian Corn—Early Sweet, Large Sweet or Sugar, Early White Flint, Early Tuscarora.
Kale—Green, Curled, Scotch.
Lettuce, Melons, Mustard, Onion, every variety.
Okra—Green and White.
Parsley—Plain or Common, Double or Curled.
Parsnip.
Peas, every variety.
Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Spinach, every variety.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash, Tomatoe, Turnips, every variety.
Sweet Herbs—Sage, Savory, Thyme, Lavender, Lemon Balm, &c. &c.

All orders addressed to Beverly Rose, Esq., our Wholesale Agent in Fayetteville, and S. M. West, Esq., Wilmington, will meet with prompt attention.

WEBB & BRO.

Dec. 5, 1853. 50 tf

BUTTER!

A NEW SUPPLY, just received.

GEO. McNEILL

Jan'y 30. 65tf

☞ Cream Ale, Layer Raisins, Box Cheese, half and qr. Barrels Fresh No. 1 and 2 Mackerel. For sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

Dec. 20, 1853. 75tf

GUANO.

50 TONS received and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON

Dec. 15, 1853. 53tf

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, (Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York,) fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self-Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

September, 1853. 30tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by

TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

Harper's Magazine for February, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN.

Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical South*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY

May 31, 1852 95tf

A RARE CHANCE

For Capitalists.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee, will proceed, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to sell all the property of the

SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.

THOS. J. WILSON, Trustee

Salem, N. C., Jan'y 10, 1854. 64*8t

$75 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars Reward for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro Boy named BILL, purchased of Dr. Foust, Randolph county, N. C., and raised by John Goldston, Chatham county, N. C. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of said Goldston's, or in the neighborhood of a Mr. Jones, who has his father in his employ, engaged in the Turpentine business in Moore or Cumberland counties. Said negro is about 18 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 140 lbs., about five feet five or six inches high. Said negro ran away about the 15th or 20th of October 1852. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of Bill in Jail, so that we get him, or his delivery to us 12 miles South West of Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.

JAS. K. PINNIX & CO.

Dec. 2, 1853. 52*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

Elizabeth Lee, *ex.* David Kendall and wife Elizabeth, John F. Lee, Richard Lee, Luke Lee, Fanny Lee, and Catharine Lee.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants above named are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Northet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1854.

68*6t] N. D. BOGGAN, C'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

James Davis and wife, and others, *ex.* David Kendall and wife Elizabeth, John F. Lee, Richard Lee, Luke Lee, Fanny Lee, and Catharine Lee, (children of J. F. Lee, dec'd.)

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants above named are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Northet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1854.

68*6t] N. D. BOGGAN, C'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

Benjamin I. Dunlap and Joseph W. Allen, Executors of Young H. Allen, *ex.* John L. Boyd and wife Ruth R., William H. Caldwell and wife Jane C., Charles W. Henderson and wife Lucy Ann, Young Watson, William Allen, Mary Jane Allen, and Richard Allen, by their guardian John G. Allen, and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants above named are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Northet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1854.

68*6t] N. D. BOGGAN, C'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

George R. Daughtery, Administrator of Drew Daughtery *vs.* the heirs at Law of Drew Daughtery, dec'd.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Drew Daughtery, one of the Defendants in this case, is an inhabitant of another Government so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for five weeks, in the Fayetteville Observer notifying the said Drew Daughtery to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at a Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, and then and there plead, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John MacLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1853. JOHN MAC LAURIN.

67*5t

Lands and Saw Mill

For Sale.

THE health of the subscriber being such as to render a change of business necessary, he offers for sale the

PLANTATION, and one SAW-MILL in good repair,

At RIVER SIDE, on Lower Little River, 11 miles West of Fayetteville, formerly occupied by Col. A. Murchison, containing some 250 acres, including the bowling and all other Improvements, on the North side the River. There are about 50 acres under cultivation, susceptible of a high state of improvement, from which, with ordinary care and industry, can be raised a sufficiency of Produce for both mill and farm. Also the

Saw Mill Timber

(For 27 years,) on several hundred acres of Land, (untouched,) lying on the same stream above the Mill, joining the lands from which the Mill has been supplied. The necessary Wagons and Teams for carrying on the business can be bought of the subscriber.

Any other information can be had of the subscriber or D. P. McKeithen on the premises.

A. McKEITHEN

River Side, Cumberland county, Feb'y 11, 1854. 70* 3tpd

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT hereafter, in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the Trial Docket will be taken up on Tuesday, and the State Docket on Thursday of each and every Term.

JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk

Feb'y 6, 1854. 68.sw2t

FOUND!

ON the Warsaw Road, between Fayetteville and Blocker's, a pocket book containing money.

The owner can obtain the same by coming forward, proving property and paying charges.

Apply to John Cade or David Cade near Fayetteville.

Feb'y 11, 1854. 70 6t pd

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Power of Attorney to me executed by Alex'r S. Bridgers, I offer for sale seven hundred and five acres of VALUABLE LAND, situated in Robeson county, on Ashpole Swamp, adjoining the lands of John McNair and others. Said land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn, is exceedingly well timbered, and to Turpentine or Lumberers would afford quite a fine opport